

A
JOURNAL
OF A
VOYAGE round the WORLD,
In His Majesty's Ship ENDEAVOUR,
In the Years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771;
Undertaken in Pursuit of NATURAL KNOWLEDGE, at the
Desire of the ROYAL SOCIETY:

CONTAINING
ALL the various OCCURRENCES of the VOYAGE,
WITH
DESCRIPTIONS of several new discovered Countries in the SOUTHERN
HEMISPHERE; and Accounts of their Soil and Productions; and of
many Singularities in the Structure, Apparel, Customs, Manners,
Policy, Manufactures, &c. of their Inhabitants.

To which is added,
A Concise VOCABULARY of the Language of OTAHITEE.

Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri. HOR.

L O N D O N,
Printed for T. BECKET and P. A. DE HONDT, in the Strand.
MDCCLXXI.

TO THE

Right Honourable the LORDS. of the ADMIRALTY,

AND TO

Mr. BANKS and Dr. SOLANDER.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

NO confideration whatever could have induced me to publish THIS JOURNAL but a confcioufnefs of its being properly authenticated, both from the veracity of the gentleman from whom I had it, and in the opinion of my beft literary friends. As your Lordships have been pleased, by advertisements in the papers, to caution the public not to be impofed upon by any SPURIOUS account, I hope I fhall in this particular ftand exempted from fuch a charge. I did not mean to interfere with the intereft of any one concerned in the voyage, but took THIS JOURNAL upon
a the

the judgment of my friends, and with that right which is in common with my brethren. I was the more induced to it from the agreeable manner in which it is written, as well as by the honourable mention that is made of those ingenious gentlemen, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander: and I am convinced that it is the production of a gentleman and a scholar, who made the voyage. I therefore am persuaded that this publication will be an acquisition to the public, and a credit to,

MY LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

Strand, Sept. 28,
1771.

Your most obedient

humble servant,

THOMAS BECKET.

A CONCISE

VOCABULARY of the Language of OTAHITEE.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| A | A | Ayea | <i>A mast.</i> |
| Abaremar | <i>Armpits.</i> | Ayoue | <i>Smelling.</i> |
| Abobo | <i>Palm of the hand.</i> | | B |
| Abobo-durar | <i>Tomorrow.</i> | Baracee | <i>The thighs.</i> |
| Addie | <i>Two days hence.</i> | Boar | <i>A bog.</i> |
| Affarre | <i>A cocoa-nut.</i> | Bopotarear | <i>The ear.</i> |
| Ahou | <i>A house.</i> | | D |
| Ahow | <i>The nose.</i> | Dibbe | <i>A knife.</i> |
| Aheok | <i>Cloth.</i> | Dehi | <i>Large.</i> |
| Ahoue | <i>Lean.</i> | | E |
| Aite | <i>A paddle.</i> | Ea | <i>Yes.</i> |
| Aiper | <i>Cocoa-nut skin.</i> | Earere | <i>Black.</i> |
| Amotear | <i>No.</i> | Earrero | <i>The tongue.</i> |
| Anoho | <i>The cheek.</i> | Eata | <i>To understand.</i> |
| Apeto | <i>Sit down.</i> | Enou | <i>Good for nothing.</i> |
| Arourei | <i>The navel.</i> | Enopo | <i>Last night.</i> |
| Ara | <i>Hair.</i> | Erepo | <i>Dirty.</i> |
| Aree | <i>The forehead.</i> | Ete | <i>Small</i> |
| Arere | <i>A chief.</i> | Ettie | <i>To cry.</i> |
| Ataurremar | <i>Presently.</i> | Etar | <i>The chin.</i> |
| Alvar | <i>Back of the hand.</i> | Evey | <i>Fresh water.</i> |
| Attah | <i>The back.</i> | | H |
| Attumata | <i>Laughing.</i> | Haramy | <i>Come here.</i> |
| Attoubono | <i>Eyebrows.</i> | Hare | <i>To go away.</i> |
| Aumar | <i>Shoulders.</i> | Hayer | <i>A fish.</i> |
| Aupo | <i>Breast.</i> | | Heis |
| Aupee | <i>Head.</i> | | |
| Awatear | <i>A gift.</i> | | |
| | <i>Elbow.</i> | | |

Heis
Heaver

To see.
Dancing.

M

Mamai
Mannue
Marhe

Sore.
A bird.
Fat

Mattow
Madure
Mar

Affronted.
Apparent.
To eat.

Manoe
Mayyer
Mahanner

Cocoa-nut oil.
Bananoes.
The sun.

Malomar
Martar
Matty

The moon.
Eyes.
The wind.

Marneoe
Maride
Mere

Calm.
Cold.
To look

Miou
Misou
Mity

A nail.
To starch.
Good.

Midde
Moerer
Momour

Salt water.
A bed.
The wrist.

Moto
Morie
Moare

A cut.
A burning-place.
A fowl.

Motu
Moe
Monour

A small island.
To sleep.
Deep water.

Moer
Muttou

An bill.
A fish-hook.

Nea

Nennahi

Nennahidura

Nessue

Neaneer

Oe

Opu

Opey

Otu

Ouna

Ouar

Ouhi

Owhy

Own

Owrrorer

Parahi

Papper

Pear

Perrow

Pier

Porode

Tarter

Tasher

Taumou

Taume

Tahere

N

Nails.

Yesterday.

Two days ago.

Upper teeth.

Singing.

O

You.

Belly.

Rotting or sore.

Upper lip.

By and bye.

Rain.

Fire.

Stones.

What.

Red.

P

Stay here.

A stool.

A box.

To talk.

A bellyful.

Hunger.

T

Man.

That thing.

Plated hair.

A breast-plate.

Where.

Tancar

| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Tancar | <i>Above.</i> |
| Tatare | <i>White.</i> |
| Teder | <i>Enough.</i> |
| Teto | <i>To steal.</i> |
| Terratarne | <i>A husband.</i> |
| Terrarhanie | <i>A wife.</i> |
| Tederro | <i>Below.</i> |
| Tiore | <i>Name.</i> |
| Tiporahy | <i>To strike.</i> |
| Tio | <i>A friend.</i> |
| Topo | <i>Blood.</i> |
| Toupar | <i>Hips.</i> |
| Toboi | <i>Feet.</i> |
| Toa | <i>An axe.</i> |
| Tomallo | <i>Sweet potatoes.</i> |
| Towtow | <i>Anchor.</i> |
| Tourer | <i>A rope.</i> |
| Toutow | <i>A servant.</i> |

U

| | |
|--------|---------------------|
| Uhiane | <i>A woman.</i> |
| Ule | <i>A bat.</i> |
| Ure | <i>A dog.</i> |
| Uru | <i>Bread-fruit.</i> |

V

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| Varer | <i>Dressed.</i> |
| Vete Vete | <i>A pearl fish-hook.</i> |
| Verride | <i>Anger.</i> |
| Vennure | <i>Land.</i> |
| Veffue | <i>Place.</i> |

W

| | |
|---------|------------------|
| Whatta | <i>To break.</i> |
| Whoro | <i>Loft.</i> |
| Wore | <i>Yourself.</i> |
| Whoarar | <i>Well.</i> |

Numbers.

| | |
|----|------------|
| 1 | Atahi. |
| 2 | Arour. |
| 3 | Torow. |
| 4 | Yaw. |
| 5 | Remar. |
| 6 | Vaheine. |
| 7 | Hetu. |
| 8 | Wharro. |
| 9 | Hevar. |
| 10 | Hewrow. |
| 11 | Martiti. |
| 12 | Marrour. |
| 13 | Mortorow. |
| 14 | Mayyaw. |
| 15 | Marremay. |
| 16 | Marheine. |
| 17 | Marhetu. |
| 18 | Marwarru. |
| 19 | Marhevar. |
| 20 | Arowratow. |

N. B. The same language is spoke at the islands of Otahitee, Hoahina, Uliateah, Otahaw, Bola Bola, Ohiteroah, and Tabuamana.

A JOURNAL OF
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VOYAGE round the WORLD.

IN the beginning of the year 1768, the British ambassador at Madrid applied to the court of Spain for the grant of a passport to a ship designed for California, to observe the transit of Venus, which was promised, with a provision that the astronomer should be a member of the Romish church, and an Italian gentleman was consequently engaged for the undertaking; but the passport when demanded was refused by the Spanish ministry, who alledged that it was repugnant to the policy of government to admit foreigners into their American ports, unless driven there by necessity; but especially those who by their profession would be fitted to make such observations as might facilitate the approaches and descents of their enemies at any future war with Great Britain.

It was then determined to dispatch the Italian gentleman to Hudson's Bay, and a ship of four hundred tons burthen was purchased for the voyage by order of the government. This ship was named the Endeavour, and, according to the original plan, was to have been navigated by a master, a second master, a mate, two midship-men, and thirty seamen, who were engaged for the service, and orders were at the same time issued from the navy-office to equip her for the undertaking; and early in the month of May warrants were granted to the first and second masters, but recalled the following day, the plan of her voyage having been altered. But on the 27th of the same month the ship was again put in commission, and her complement augmented to seventy men; an application was likewise made for a number of marines, but without success.

On the 21st of July she fell down to Greenwich, and the next morning to the Galleons, where we received on board six guns, being four-pounders, together with twelve swivels, and gunner's stores, &c. On the evening of the 30th we anchored at Gravesend; and the next morning proceeded towards the Downs, where we arrived on the 3d of August, and on the same day sailed for Plymouth, where we came to anchor on the 14th, and

and were ordered to receive on board twelve marines, and three additional seamen; which, with Mr. Green the observer, and his servant, together with Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, and their attendants, who were considered as supernumeraries, increased our number to ninety-six souls. We likewise received four additional carriage-guns, and, having made several beneficial alterations, were on the 20th of the same month ready for sea, but the wind blowing fresh at S. W. we were detained until the 25th, when it changing to N. N. W. we put to sea at four o'clock in the afternoon. The wind however soon became and continued south-westerly until the 2d of September, when it changed to the northward; and at half past five in the morning we discovered the land, bearing S. S. W. and at ten we distinguished Cape Ortugal, bearing S. E. by E. half E. and distant seven leagues. The winds were fresh but variable until the 4th, when at eight o'clock, A. M. we discovered Cape Finisterre, bearing S. W. by S. at ten leagues distance.

From this time nothing remarkable occurred until the 12th, when at six in the morning we saw Puerto Santo at N. W. half N. and about nine leagues distant; and at seven we discovered the island of Madeira at W. by N. the Deserters appearing at the same time W. by S. half

S. At eight the same evening the ship came to anchor with her best bower in twenty-two fathom water. At five the next morning we weighed anchor to approach nearer the shore, but the wind and tide being unfavourable, drove us farther distant, and soon after we received two shots from the Loo Fort, the commandant imagining it was our intention to depart from the island without making the usual reports; and by this transaction he forfeited the compliment of a salute, usually paid by foreign ships of war to all fortifications. At length however we anchored again in fifteen fathom water; and the British consul soon after waited on the governor to complain of the indignity we had received, for which an apology was made, and the consul was assured that the officer who had misbehaved should ask pardon of Captain Cooke if he required it, but this was declined.

This town of Fonchial is the capital of the island, and gives name to the bay within which it is situated. It is defended by a wall, and four or five bastions towards the bay, and has two gates. Its streets are narrow and ill-paved, but the houses are high. The inhabitants are computed to be seven or eight thousand in number, but among these there are but few gentlemen who are not

in trade, the greater part being shop-keepers, who vend imported goods. The town contains two hospitals, one of which is appropriated for Lepers, and the other for the general reception of the inferior people, who want either medical or chirurgical assistance. It likewise contains a large Franciscan college, and a spacious cathedral, but its churches in general are very inelegant. Here are likewise two convents, one of which I visited several times, the abbess behaving with great complaisance, and appearing to be the most agreeable of the sisterhood, among which I did not observe one who could pretend to more than a very moderate share of beauty. Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander likewise made them a visit, and were asked many ludicrous questions, as, When it would thunder and rain? Where they might find a spring of fresh water within the walls of their convent? and others equally pregnant with credulous simplicity; for they had conceived an opinion that these gentlemen were possessed of something like magical or supernatural knowledge.

Here is also a British factory, which consists of a consul, vice-consul, and twenty-two merchants, from which number ten are selected, and four of these are annually chosen by rotation, to direct the business of the factory in

in conjunction with the consul; they all however pay equal shares of the taxes imposed for defraying the expences of the factory, of which the greatest part is incurred in maintaining an hospital, with its physician, surgeon, &c. To the eastward of Fonchial is a smaller town, called Santa Cruz; these two are the only towns on the island.

The governor, whose salary and perquisites amount to near eleven hundred pounds sterling per annum, resides at his seat about half a mile distant from Fonchial; there is however a castle for his residence in town, which is defended by several cannon towards the bay, and is separated by a high wall from the town itself.

An officer constantly attends at Fonchial to receive the compliments of foreigners in the governor's behalf, who declines them personally.

On our first arrival the British consul solicited permission for Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and their attendants to visit the country; but the governor would permit no more than two of them to go abroad at a time; until afterwards, being more particularly informed of their errand, he gave them full liberty to pursue their researches

researches at pleasure, and paid them a visit in person, and was entertained with electrical and other philosophical experiments.

The island of Madeira was discovered in the year 1419, by the Portuguese fleet under the command of John Gonzales Zareo Trifan Vaz & Perello, who was sent out to attempt the passage of Cape Bajador the year after the discovery of the island of Puerto Santo.

It is situated in latitude $32^{\circ} 33' 33''$, and longitude $16^{\circ} 49' 45''$ West from London; the variation by several observations was found to have decreased westerly $15^{\circ} 30'$, the dipping-needle being $77^{\circ} 18'$. The best anchoring ground is near the Loo Castle, in twenty, twenty-five, or thirty fathom, the East side of the bay being hard, rocky ground. The island is computed to contain sixty thousand inhabitants; its longest extent is between N. E. and S. W. It rises very high, and terminates in a peak, called Pico Rucco, which is five thousand and sixty-eight feet in height. The land rises by very unequal elevations from the sea, and forms a ridge which is frequently interrupted by chasms of unequal depths; these extend almost the whole length of the island. This inequality of the surface of the ground has made it necessary

cessary to extend the roads in serpentine windings, to avoid those deep gullies which have formed themselves in almost every part, of which the most considerable run in pretty strait directions towards the sea, and are commonly charged with large streams of water; but these in approaching the sea are gradually diminished by the peasants, who are allowed to draw off certain quantities of water by small ditches, according to the size of their vineyards, which are to be watered thereby.

The island produces six kinds of grapes, viz. the Malmsey, two black, and three white kinds. It is the skin of the black grapes that tinges the wines of Madeira, the juice itself being white; hence the difference of colour in these wines arises from the different proportions in which the black and white grapes are mixed. It is commonly reported that no distilled spirit is added to these wines, but I have been well assured of the contrary, and have seen the spirit used for that purpose. The best Madeira is sold at twenty-six pounds per pipe; the worst kind, which is made on the North side, is sold for thirteen pounds; this is the contract wine, and is the same which is drank by the common people. The Madeira imported into Great Britain is sold at twenty-three pounds per pipe; there are two inferior sorts which

which bear the name of Madeira, one of which is sold at eighteen, and the other at sixteen pounds. All these wines improve greatly by sea voyages; and of this the inhabitants are so well convinced, that almost all the wines designed for their own consumption are sent several times to sea.

The Malmfey is a most excellent wine, and is sold at forty pounds per pipe. It is generally computed by the merchants, that the quantity of wine produced in Madeira is between thirty and thirty-five thousand pipes annually, of which ten thousand are exported to Great Britain and her colonies.

Six ships are permitted to sail from hence to Brasil every year loaded with wine. I saw no carriages during our stay at Madeira, but was told of a sedan kept by an English gentleman. We found the longitude of Puerto Santo by observation, $16^{\circ} 56' W.$ and its latitude $33^{\circ} 00' N.$

September 19. The wind changing to E. S. E. we weighed anchor and stood to sea. The weather continuing favourable, on the 22d we saw the islands of Salvages, S. S. W. half W. distant eight miles; they are

two small uninhabited islands, situated between Madeira and the Canaries. The 23d we reached the trade-winds, then at N. E. and the same day we discovered the Peak of Teneriffe, the largest of the Canary islands, being forty-five miles in length. The Peak, according to Dr. Halley, is two miles and a quarter in height; but by Dr. Heberden it is computed at fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety-five feet; in clear weather it may be seen thirty-seven leagues at sea. This island produces wine, fruits, and cattle; its chief town is called Laguna. September 24, we sailed between the Grand Canaries and Teneriffe, the trade-wind blowing fresh with a thick haze. At this time we observed many things rusting and moulding. On the 27th, the wind and sea continuing favourable, we began to serve the ship's crew with wine and four krout. On the 28th several land birds were discovered, of which we caught two, nearly resembling the yellow water-wagtail. The 29th, at eleven A. M. we saw the island of Bona Vista, at N. 48° W. and distant eleven miles. October 2d we perceived a current setting E. S. E. and W. N. W. From this time nothing remarkable occurred, until the 7th, when the winds became variable from South to West, with frequent showers of rain. This day we caught two swallows and several marine animals.

animals. All our iron utensils rusted very much, and every thing susceptible of mould was covered with it; many of our seamen were likewise affected with bilious disorders. The wind continued variable until the 19th, when it became south-easterly, and the 21st we entered the S. E. trade. At this time we began to brew sweet wort for those who were affected with the scurvy*. The wind continued favourable until the 4th of November, when at five in the afternoon the sun was in our zenith, notwithstanding it was colder by several degrees than it had been a few days before; the thermometer, which had been at 80°, having fell to 77°. The wind continued variable, with frequent squalls, until the 7th, when at six o'clock, P. M. we sounded and reached bottom at thirty-two fathom, the ground consisting of coral-rock, fine sand, and broken shells. At three o'clock the water deepened to thirty-eight fathoms, and at four to eighty fathoms; at six we found no ground within one hundred fathom.

Tuesday the 8th, the winds continuing variable, at six A. M. we discovered the land bearing N. W. seven

* This remedy was first proposed by Dr. Mackbride, who by many experiments found it fitted to supply the want of fresh vegetables, by generating large quantities of fixed air, which is possessed of the most antiscorbutic and antiseptic qualities.

or eight leagues distant; we had again soundings between thirty-seven and forty-eight fathoms, with coarse brown sand, and coral-rock. At ten o'clock we spoke with a small Portuguese fishing vessel, from which Mr. Banks purchased dolphin, bream, and other fish, about one hundred and fifty in number, which he gave to the ship's company. This vessel was manned with eleven people, two of whom were whites, and the others negroes. She belonged to the captainship of Spirito Santo; but her crew appeared very ignorant of the coast, for on our enquiring the distance of Cape Frio and of Cape Thomas, we found they did not know one from the other.

Our interpreters were a Venetian and a Portuguese, who told us that the crew of the fishing vessel declared they had not seen a ship within eight years: but this I presume was a mistake; as they spoke such imperfect English that we found it almost impossible to understand them. I have before mentioned that six vessels are annually sent from Madeira hither, besides the ships of war and merchantmen that arrive from Lisbon. After parting from the fishing vessel we stood in towards the land, which appeared very high in three remarkable hills. From this until the 13th, we sailed
along

along the coast towards Ille Frio, which is in latitude $23^{\circ} 8'$ S. and longitude $38^{\circ} 30'$ W. North from Cape Frio is a flat, extending a long way from the shore, which we supposed to be irregular, having varied our soundings greatly between Cape Spirito Santo and Ille Frio. In sailing for Rio Janeiro it is necessary to make this island, from which the course to the harbour's mouth by the compass is West, and it is best to sail pretty near the shore.

Without the harbour, on the starboard quarter, are two islands, of which the innermost is very high and conic; the other at one end has a prominence, which appears like a third island.

When these islands bore S. W. by W. at five miles distance, they appeared as but one; however as we advanced within the entrance they opened very distinctly. There is also an island just without, a sugar-loaf, or promontory on the main land, but it is not observed in coming from the northward. Between the highest of these islands and the shore are three or four small rocky islands.

The

The promontory or sugar-loaf is called Monte de St. Juan, but the conical peak is Pointre de Sucre. This promontory stands on a peninsula at the West side of the river; the peninsula itself forms a large bay; and within the bite, without the sugar-loaf, is a sandy beach, which is fortified by a battery that has twenty-two embrasures, and is designed to oppose a landing on the peninsula, where there are several other batteries and a regular fort, called Forte de St. Juan, which if taken by an enemy would command the fortifications of Rock Island, situated before it in the entrance of the river, and just opposite the fort of St. Cruz, on the other side of the passage. After landing on the peninsula, an army might easily approach the town, which is itself quite defenceless, by climbing over the ridge of hills, and descending to the plain on which it is situated.

Ilho de Lozio, or Rock Island, which lies before the promontory, has a very strong fortification of an hexagonal form; and opposite thereto on the East shore is the fort of St. Cruz, which is esteemed the strongest of all those that defend the river. We were told that there was a sunken rock before this fort and that of Ilho de Lozio, which together command the entrance of the river, which is about half a mile wide.

The

The fort of St. Cruz is surrounded by a deep wide ditch cut through a solid rock, which renders it difficult of approach by land; but being situated on a low point, it would be greatly exposed to the fire of ships, and unable to withstand the attacks of a British fleet.

Above the fort of St. Cruz are two batteries; one of six guns, situated on the main, and the other on a high island called Ilho de bon Voyage.

Farther up the river and on the West side is another island, called Berghalion, on which is a battery with twenty-seven embrasures, but I observed that guns were not mounted in them all. The course up the river is N. N. W. Before the town there is an island called Ilhos dos Scobros, or Snake Island; this forms or covers the harbour, and is to be strongly fortified. From the South end of it there is a shoal that extends obliquely towards the main, and the passage into the harbour is round the North end.

Sunday the 13th, at eight A.M. we sailed in towards the harbour of Rio Janiero, in latitude $22^{\circ} 56'$ South, and longitude $42^{\circ} 45'$ West, having before dispatched a lieutenant and mate in our pinnace to the viceroy, to

procure

procure a pilot; but as the wind continued favourable, we sailed onwards without waiting their return, and left the islands in the entrance of the river at our right, at the same time we observed signals from the different forts.

Monday the 14th, when standing into the harbour our pinnace returned with a military officer dispatched by the viceroy, who had detained our own lieutenant and mate; and as no pilot had been sent, we stood forwards into the harbour, and came to anchor in five fathoms of water, near the North end of Snake's Island, and at about a quarter of a mile distance from Ilho dos Ferreres or Pump Island. Soon after this we were visited by a military colonel and two civil officers, who came on board from the custom-house-boat, and examined our ship, enquired the number of our empty water-casks, and desired permission to inspect our log-book, which was granted. The colonel informed Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander that they had liberty to go ashore, but when he saw them preparing to do it, he advised them to stay until the next day. He likewise told us that the detention of our officers until after the examination of our ship was a customary precaution. Soon after receiving this information, Captain Cooke prepared to visit the

the viceroy, but was told he was then engaged, and would see him the next morning. A resolution was however taken in council the same day to grant us all necessary supplies, but to prohibit every one from coming on shore; a prohibition which was very mortifying to us all, but especially to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, who had undertaken this voyage only in pursuit of natural knowledge.

It is to be observed, that the lieutenant who had been first sent to the viceroy for a pilot, was directed to evade any questions that might be asked concerning our destination or the object of our voyage; or at least to answer them with great reserve, Captain Cooke judging that such questions concerning a ship of war would be impertinent. And as the lieutenant conducted himself agreeable to this direction, it is not improbable that his behaviour partly contributed to the restraints that were imposed on us. We had indeed, whilst entering the river and harbour, publicly taken surveys of the country; and it was also reported that several gentlemen on board were men of uncommon erudition, who had been expressly sent abroad to make observations and discoveries. These circumstances, together with some commercial disagreements, which at that time were sup-

posed to subsist between Great Britain and Portugal, doubtless excited unfavourable suspicions in the government of Rio Janiero, and occasioned the prohibition I have before mentioned, which Mr. Banks however occasionally found means to evade, by employing a sailor to penetrate into the country by bribing the centinels, and there load himself with plants and shrubs, collected indiscriminately, and afterwards convey them on board.

But, notwithstanding all the precautions taken by the viceroy, we obtained sufficient knowledge of Rio Janiero during our stay there; partly from our own observations, and partly from the information of some of its inhabitants of other nations. The navigation to its harbour is far from being difficult; since, though unprovided with a pilot, we no where found less than six fathoms of water, but a little above the fort of St. Cruz we observed a strong eddy, that obliged us to keep nearer to the starboard shore. The river itself forms a large bay above the town, which contains several islands, from thence it extends north easterly a great distance into the country. The harbour itself is very capacious, having room for sixty or seventy sail of ships; and it actually contained several of four hundred tons burthen.

The

The town of Rio Janiero is situated on the West side of the river, from which it extends itself about three quarters of a mile. The ground on which it stands is a level plain; it is defended on the North side by a hill that extends from the river, leaving a small plain, which contains the suburbs and the king's dock. On the South side is another hill, running towards the mountains which are behind the town. Some of its streets run parallel from North to South, and are intersected by others at right angles. The principal street is near an hundred feet in width, and extends from St. Benedict to the foot of Castle-hill; the inferior are commonly twenty or thirty feet wide. The houses adjoining to the principal street have three stories, but in other places they are very irregular, though built after the same manner as in Lisbon. In the town are four convents; the first is that of the Benedictines, situated near its northern extremity; this structure affords an agreeable prospect, and contains an elegant chapel, which is ornamented with several valuable paintings. The second is that of the Carmelites, which forms the centre angle of the royal square, and fronts the harbour; its church had fallen some time before, but it is again rebuilding in a very elegant manner with fine free-stone brought thither from Lisbon. The third is

that of St. Anthony, situated on the point of a hill on the South side of the town; before this convent stands a large basin of brown granite, in the form of a parallelogram, which is employed in washing. The fourth is situated at the eastern extremity of the town, and was formerly the Jesuits convent, but is now converted into a military hospital.

The viceroy's palace forms the right angle of the royal square: the palace, mint, stables, goal, &c. compose but one large building, which has two stories, and is ninety feet from the water. In passing through the palace, the first entrance is to a large hall or guard-room, to which there is an ascent of three or four steps. In the guard-room are stationed the body guards who attend the viceroy, and are relieved every morning between eight and nine. Adjoining to the hall are the stables, the prison being in the back part of the building. Within the guard-room is a flight of stairs for ascending to the upper story; this divides at a landing-place about half way, and forms two branches, one leading to the right, and the other to the left. The former enters a saloon, where there are two officers in constant attendance; the viceroy's aid-du-camp at the same

same time waiting in an antichamber to receive messages and deliver orders.

The left wing of the royal square is an irregular building, which consists chiefly of shops occupied by trading people. In the center of the square is a fountain supplied with water from a spring at the distance of three miles, from which it is brought by an aqueduct. From this fountain both the shipping and inhabitants are supplied with water, the place being continually crowded with negroes of both sexes waiting to fill their jars. At every corner of the streets is an altar. The market-place extends from the North-East end of the square along the shore ; and this situation is very convenient for the fishing-boats, and those who bring vegetables, &c. from the other side of the river to market. Negroes are almost the only people employed in selling the different commodities exposed in the market, and they employ their leisure time in spinning of cotton.

Without the Jesuits college on the shore is a village called Neustra Señora del Gloria, which is joined to the town by a very few intervening houses. Three or four hundred yards within the Jesuits convent stands a very high castle, but it is falling to decay.

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The bishop's palace is about three hundred yards behind the Benedictine convent, and contiguous to it is a magazine of arms, surrounded by a rampart.

The gentry here keep their chaises, which are drawn by mules; the ladies however use a sedan chair, boarded before and behind, with curtains on each side, which is carried by two negroes, depending from a pole connected to the top of the chair by two iron rods coming from under its bottom, one on each side, and resting at the top. The inhabitants likewise use hammocks or rajas, supported in the same manner, and surrounded with curtains.

In this town the apothecaries shops commonly serve the purposes of a coffee-house, people meeting in them to drink capillaire and play at back-gammon. The gentry when seen abroad are well dressed, though at home they are but loosely covered: the shopkeepers have commonly short hair, and wear linen jackets with sleeves. Beggars, who infest the streets of most European cities, are not to be found in this: and as the genteeler prostitutes here make their assignations at church, it is not uncommon for husbands who are solicitous for the sole enjoyment of their wives, to send

them to mass at two or three o'clock in the morning; but the men of intrigue frequently avail themselves of the opportunities which those early hours afford.

The climate of Rio Janiero is both agreeable and healthy, being free from many inconveniences that are incident to other tropical countries. The air is but seldom immoderately hot, as the sea breeze constantly begins to blow about ten o'clock in the morning, and continues until night, when it is generally succeeded by a land wind, though this does not always happen. The seasons are divided into rainy and dry; though their stationary periods have lately become very irregular and uncertain: indeed the rainy seasons had almost entirely failed the four years preceding our arrival, at which time the rains had just begun, and they fell in large quantities during our stay: formerly the streets have been overflowed by the rain, and rendered impassable except with canoes.

The adjacent country is mountainous, and chiefly covered with wood, but a small part of it appearing to be cultivated. The soil near the town is loose and sandy, but farther from the river it is a fine black mould. It produces all the tropical fruits, such as
oranges,

oranges, lemons, limes, melons, mangoes, cocoa-nuts, &c. in great abundance, and without much cultivation; a circumstance which is very agreeable to the inhabitants, who are all indolent.

The mines, where they destroy two thousand slaves yearly, are at the distance of about five days journey from the town. About twelve months before our arrival, the government had detected several jewellers in carrying on an illicit trade for diamonds with the slaves in the mines; and immediately after a law passed, making it felony to work at the trade, or have any tools in possession, the civil officers having indiscriminately seized on all that could be found.

There are several courts of justice in town, at all of which the viceroy presides; in criminal causes the sentence is regulated by a majority of voices in the supreme court. The viceroy has a council appointed from Europe by the king, to assist him in his private department, where he has two voices. The present viceroy is Antonio Rolim de Moura, Conde d'Azambuja; he is a little old man, and has enjoyed his present office about three years, having formerly been governor of Bahia for a long time.

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The inhabitants of Rio Janiero maintain a whale-fishery, which supplies them with lamp-oil. They import their brandy from the Azores, their slaves and East India goods from their settlements in Africa, their wine from Madeira, and their European goods from Lisbon.

Thursday, December 8, 1768, having procured all necessary supplies, we left Rio Janiero, sailing along the coast to the southward, without any remarkable occurrence, until the 22d, when we discovered numerous birds of the *Procellaria* genus, being then in latitude $39^{\circ} 37'$ S. and longitude $49^{\circ} 16'$ W. we were also frequently surrounded by great numbers of porpoises, of a singular species; the head having a remarkable convexity towards the mouth, from which the lower mandible appeared to protrude with a rounding chin. On the upper and back part of the head appeared a hole of about three inches diameter, through which the animal respired: on each side of the head appeared a white streak, extending backwards; and on the back was a large triangular white spot, its base being contiguous to the dorsal fin. Another of these spots was seen under the throat, and a third under the belly.

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They are about fifteen feet in length, and of an ashy colour.

December 23d we observed an eclipse of the moon; and about seven o'clock in the morning a small white cloud appeared in the West, from which a train of fire issued, extending itself westerly: about two minutes after we heard two distinct loud explosions, immediately succeeding each other like cannon, after which the cloud soon disappeared.

December 24, we caught a large loggerhead tortoise, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds. We likewise shot several birds, among which was an albatross, measuring between the tips of its wings nine feet and an inch; and from its beak to the tail, two feet one inch and a half. The thermometer at evening usually stood at about 62° , and at mid-day between 66° and 69° . About this time we observed less appearance of rust and mould than formerly. The 27th we discovered several parcels of rock-weed. The 28th we had hard gales of wind at S. E.—S. and S. W. which obliged us to lie-to under our mainfail. The same day we had soundings between forty-six and fifty fathoms, with fine brown sand; this was in $40^{\circ} 50'$ South latitude,

tude, and $58^{\circ} 16'$ West longitude. The 29th the weather was moderate, and we sounded in forty-six, forty-nine, and forty-seven fathom, with fine grey sand. The 30th we had variable winds, with calms; our soundings had not differed from those of yesterday. We saw a sea-lion. For several days about this time we observed numerous swarms of butterflies, moths, and beetles, flying round us. The 31st we had much thunder, lightning, and rain: this and the three following days we saw several whales, and likewise several birds, about the size of a pigeon, with white bellies and grey beaks.

January 4, 1769, we saw an appearance of land, which we mistook for Pepys Island; but it disappeared on our standing towards it. The air was cold and dry: we sounded in seventy-two fathoms, and found black sand and mud; and had frequent squalls about this time, and observed great quantities of very long rock-weed. The 6th we saw several penguins, and many other birds. The 7th we had an excessive hard gale at S. W. which compelled us to lie-to; being then in latitude $51^{\circ} 25'$ S. and longitude $62^{\circ} 44'$ W. we supposed ourselves abreast of Falkland-Islands; but their longitude was so imperfectly known, that we were at a loss to de-

termine on which side they were situated. The 8th we sounded in eighty fathoms, and found black brown sand. From several circumstances it was concluded that we had passed between Falkland Islands and the main land: the air was at this time very cold, but healthy. The 9th we saw several penguins and seals. The 11th we discovered Terra del Feugo; but having contrary winds until the 15th, we endeavoured to anchor in the bay of Good Success, a little to the westward of the streights, that we might have the benefit of a whole tide to carry us from the coast; but in standing towards it we found the soundings so very unequal and irregular, that we apprehended danger from the foulness of the ground, and again stood out to sea. The 16th, having both wind and tide in our favour, we sailed into Port Maurice, and came to anchor. This bay is surrounded by very high land, well covered with wood: it is situated in latitude $54^{\circ} 44'$ South, and longitude $66^{\circ} 15'$ West, by observation: here, in a deserted hut, we found several pieces of brown European broad-cloth. The 17th, at ten A. M. we weighed anchor, and turned into the bay of Good Success, where we anchored at one in the afternoon, mooring our ship in nine fathoms water, with the stream-anchor at N. W. and immediately after went in search of a convenient place

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to wood and water. Captain Cooke, Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander likewise went ashore to meet some Indians, who appeared on a beach at the head of the bay, and soon after brought three of them on board, cloathed them with jackets, and gave them bread, jerked beef, &c. part of which they eat, and carried the remainder on shore. They refused to drink rum or brandy, after tasting them, intimating by signs that it burnt their throats. This circumstance may perhaps corroborate the opinion of those who think water the natural drink of mankind, as of all other animals. One of these Indians made several long and loud speeches, though no part of either was intelligible to any of us. Another of them stole the covering of a globe, which he concealed under his skin garment, and carried on shore, where he took it out in the presence of those from whom he had stolen it, and placed it on his head, seeming to be much pleased with his dexterity; perhaps his opinion of stealing was similar to that of the Lacedæmonians. None of these people exceeded five feet ten inches in height, yet their bodies appeared large and robust, though their limbs were small. They had broad flat faces, low foreheads, high cheeks, noses inclining to flatness, wide nostrils, small black eyes, large mouths, small but indifferent teeth, and black
 strait

stait hair, falling down over their ears and foreheads, which was commonly smeared with brown and red paints; and, like all the aboriginal natives of America, they were beardless. Their garments were the skins of guanicos and seals, which they wrapped round their shoulders, sometimes leaving the right arm bare. The men likewise wear on their heads a bunch of yarn, spun from the wool of guanicos, which falls over their foreheads, and ties behind with the sinews or tendons of some animal. Many of both sexes were painted in different parts of their bodies, with red, white, and brown colours; and had also three or four perpendicular lines pricked across their cheeks and noses. The women have a small string tied round each ankle, and wear each a flap of skin tied round the middle. They carry the children on their backs, and are generally employed in domestic labour and drudgery.

These Indians have a village, consisting of thirteen houses, behind a hill on the South side of the bay, and about two miles from the shore. They are about fifty in number, and seem to be the only inhabitants here, as the adjacent country is entirely desolate: their huts are but wretched habitations, and their food is chiefly

muscles

muscles and seals. Their arms are bows and arrows, which they employ with great dexterity; the bows are neatly made from a species of wood resembling beech, and their arrows are formed of a light yellow wood, feathered at one end, and pointed at the other with sharp stones of the jasper kind. They have dogs about two feet in height, with sharp ears, and appear not unacquainted with Europeans. From several rings and buttons in their possession, we concluded them to have some communication with the Indians in the Straights of Magellan.

The bay of Good Success extends East and West three miles, being two in breadth: its soundings within are regular, from fourteen to four fathom, the ground being a dark brown sand, except within a cable's length of the shore, where it is rocky and foul, with great quantities of sea-weed. It is well stocked with wood and water, and defended from easterly winds by Staten Land. At the bottom of the West part of the bay is a fine sandy beach. Beside Port Maurice, to the northward there is another bay with anchorage, between Cape St. Vincent and St. Diego.

Le Maire's streight towards the North end is formed by Cape St. Antonio on Staten Land, and Cape St. Vincent on Terra del Feugo; and towards the South by Cape St. Bartholemew on Staten Land, and a high bluff or prominence of Terra del Feugo, passing between them; it is about nine leagues in length, and six or seven in breadth. The tide flows therein seven hours from the northward, and ebbs five hours from the southward; and the stream appears to divide itself, one part running along Terra del Feugo, and the other along Staten Land. The mountains on both sides of this streight are not so very high as has been represented; neither are they always covered with snow, except in particular places.

Having furnished ourselves with twenty tons of wood and water, and stowed our guns and other kinds of lumber below decks, that we might be prepared for the tempestuous weather which might be expected in passing Cape Horn, we left the Bay of Good Success on the 21st of January, at two o'clock P. M. and stood to sea; the wind being at S. W. by W. we steered at S. S. E. and the 22^d, the wind becoming at W. we failed S. Monday the 23^d, at four P. M. we discovered the land, at W. S. W. appearing in three islands. The 24th the land

land appeared making in several small islands at West; we sounded in forty fathoms; the air was at the same time extremely cold. The 25th we saw Le Maire's Cape Horn at S. W. by S. five leagues distant: it appears to be a low point, and is the S. E. extremity of several islands, called by the French Isles d'Hermitage; near it are several pointed ragged rocks. This cape is in latitude $55^{\circ} 48'$ S. and longitude $67^{\circ} 40'$ W. the variation $21^{\circ} 16'$ E. the dipping-needle stood at $64^{\circ} 30'$. We sounded in fifty-five fathoms, round stones and broken shells at bottom. We discovered a point of land northward from Cape Horn, which we concluded to be the island mentioned by Le Maire, and called Barnevelts or Diego Ramiries. We had about this time but little night; a favourable circumstance in the squally disagreeable weather which then prevailed.

On the 30th of January we found ourselves in latitude $60^{\circ} 2'$ S. and longitude $73^{\circ} 5'$ W. variation $24^{\circ} 54'$ E. This was our highest southern latitude; and from thence we changed our course to W. N. W. without much variation, having pleasant weather until the 16th of February, when the wind blew hard from W. by S. S. by W. and S. Continuing our course N. W. between the 4th and 10th of March at nights we had very

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heavy dews, almost equal to showers of rain. On the 21st we observed great numbers of tropic and egg-birds; two of the former we killed, and found their feathers of a very beautiful colour, consisting of a most delicate white tinged with a lively red. The tail is composed of two long red feathers, and the beak is of a deep red colour. At this time we were in latitude $25^{\circ} 21' S.$ and longitude $120^{\circ} 20' W.$ the weather being very pleasant, and the air serene, dry, and salubrious. Continuing our course north-westerly, between the Dolphin's first and second track, on Tuesday the 4th of April we discovered land at South, distant four leagues. At half past twelve we brought to, and founded, but found no ground at one hundred and thirty fathoms. The land then appeared to be an island, divided into four parts by reefs, and bore S. S. W. two miles distant. The inhabitants at the first division appeared naked, and about thirty in number; some of them however appeared clothed a little after. On shewing our colours several of them came into the water, and by signs desired us to come on shore; and as we passed towards the second division they followed us along the water side. Their complexion was a deep copper colour, and their hair black and strait; they were all armed with lances. This island is about two miles

miles and a half in length, and in latitude $18^{\circ} 44'$, and longitude $138^{\circ} 58'$ West; we named it Lagone; and observed it to be covered with cocoa-nut, palm, and plantain-trees, some of which appeared very high. At half past three the same afternoon we discovered another island, lying N. W. twenty miles distant from Lagone, and failed within a furlong of the shore; the island appearing to be oval in its form, and about one mile in length; it was well covered with trees, but we saw no appearance of inhabitants: evening approaching we lost sight of it. The next morning at six we saw a low island at East, about three leagues in length; the East end was covered with very high trees, under which we observed several huts, canoes, and Indians. At the West end there is a reef, extending three or four miles from the land; we called this Bird-Island; it is in latitude $17^{\circ} 24'$ S. and longitude $142^{\circ} 50'$ W. The 8th we saw an island, which we named Chain-Island, in latitude $17^{\circ} 24'$ and longitude $145^{\circ} 26'$.

Monday the 10th of April, in the morning we saw Oznabrug Island, bearing N. W. by W. half W. six leagues distant; and leaving it to the northward, at noon we discovered George's Island from the maintop-mast head, and stood towards it; but having little

wind, it was the 13th in the morning when we came to anchor in Port Royal bay; and immediately after the captain went on shore in the long-boat, attended by the marines, but returned again in the afternoon, having seen no person of any distinction or consideration among the natives, though he had presented a few beads and other trifles to some of them. The next morning several of the officers and gentlemen landed on the westernmost part of the bay, where they were treated with great hospitality by the natives, who gave them provisions dressed in their own manner, with some pieces of cloth manufactured by themselves, and afterwards conducted them through several parts of the island; but as soon as we observed several huts, canoes, and other things, we were informed that the West end there is a reef, extending three or four miles.

It happened in this tour that Dr. Solander lost an opera-glass, which had been greatly admired by several of the natives, and which he therefore suspected to have been stolen by some of them; and this suspicion he communicated by signs to a chief of one of the districts, informing him at the same time that the place where he had first missed it was at some distance. The chief appeared much concerned at this accident; not, as we had reason afterwards to believe, that he had any aversion from knavish practices, but because he feared

feared that this early instance of dishonesty might give us unfavourable suspicions of his countrymen, and thereby deprive them of those advantages and emoluments which they expected to gain from us, and which by various artifices they afterwards secured, when our connexion with them became more intimate. The chief, therefore, to obviate any disadvantageous impressions, gave us to understand, with an appearance of great probity, that the place which the Doctor had mentioned was not within his district, but that he would send to the chief of it, and endeavour if possible to have the glass recovered; but that if this could not be done, he would make the Doctor compensation by giving him as much new cloth, of which he shewed large quantities, as should be thought equal to its value. The case however was in a little time brought, and the glass itself soon after, which deprived us of the merit we should otherwise have had in refusing the cloth which had been offered us. But it afforded an opportunity of convincing the natives of our generosity, by lavishing rewards on them for an action to which self-interest had been the motive, rather than any sentiment of probity; to which, from numerous transactions, I am convinced they are strangers. And indeed we behaved with such liberality, or rather prodigality towards them in the first

part of our stay here, that they were encouraged to form the most exorbitant claims and expectations from us, and to contrive numerous artifices to defraud us; which, with a little early œconomy and circumspection might have been prevented, greatly to our advantage. Very different however was our opinion of these people at the return of our boat in the evening, when every one was agreeably surpris'd at the great probity which they seem'd to have discovered; though we were not a little disappointed in the expectations we had formed of procuring a large supply of hogs and fowls, which, from the report made by the Dolphin's crew, we had a right to expect; but we found eventually that this report, like many others from the same quarter, was extravagant; as all the supplies obtained here afforded us no more than the inconsiderable allowance of one pound of fresh pork per week to each man.

The third day after our arrival several chiefs of the island came on board, and brought with them a few hogs, and a small quantity of fruit. The following day we marked out a place for erecting a fortification to secure us in observing the transit of Venus, for which we were to wait; and at the same time pitched our tents, &c. on shore, planting centinels to guard

our tools and utensils, who were directed to suffer none of the natives to come within certain limits ; one of the marines however being careless, and willing to amuse himself with their droll gestures and attitudes, allowed several of them to approach him too nearly, who suddenly wrested the musquet out of his hands, and endeavoured to stab him with the bayonet, and afterwards escaped to the woods. One of them, however, who was the first aggressor, was shot through the head in creeping among the bushes, by a party sent in pursuit of them ; two or three others were likewise wounded, as we were afterwards informed, though no intelligence could ever be procured of the musquet which they had carried off.

Immediately after this transaction we struck our tents, and the same evening conveyed every thing on board ; and the next morning we unmoored, and warped our ship to a place more convenient for covering our intended fortification ; and again moored at the distance of half a mile from the shore, with two thirds of a cable extended each way ; and then carried a stream-anchor towards the shore for a spring, bringing the cable to our larboard quarter, and thereby made our broadside bear on the place we intended to fortify.

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The next day we again sent our tents on shore, together with all our empty water-casks, which were filled, and placed so as to form a breast-work on that part of the beach which was flanked by a river; and on the other we erected banks of earth, and covered them with pallisades, mounting several cannon and swivels which had been landed from the ship, for our protection. Being thus secured, we established a market, where the natives frequently brought fruit and provisions, which they bartered with us for iron utensils, beads, &c. though this traffic was by an order from the captain soon restrained to a single person appointed by himself. Having at this time but little employment, we frequently made incursions into the country, visiting the natives at their habitations, where we were always received with great hospitality; though it happened not unfrequently that our pockets were picked by those who had voluntarily given us large supplies of provisions. This island, which the commander of the Dolphin twenty-gun-ship had named King George's Island, is by the natives called Otahitee; and consists of two peninsulas, joined by an isthmus. The greater peninsula is called Otahitee-Nua, and the lesser Otahitee-Eta. The former indeed is sometimes called Obrea-bo, in honour to queen Obrea. The whole length of the
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the island is fifteen leagues, and its circumference forty leagues; Port Royal bay is situated near the West end. From thence the coast extends East by South, about nineteen miles, to a reef of three small islands, forming a bay called Society Bay. From this the land inclines into a deep bay at the isthmus or juncture of the two divisions, of which the smallest is nearly oval, and surrounded by a reef, which runs parallel to the shore, at about two miles distance; this has several apertures or passages which afford safe anchorage within. The North side of the island is likewise defended by a similar reef, but the ground within is foul and unsafe for vessels of burthen.

The soil of the island, on the more elevated parts, is dry, and consists of a red loam, which is very deep; but the vallies are covered with a fertile black mould. The island is under the government of a single chief, whose authority is unlimited, and who appoints deputies that preside in different districts, to preserve good order, and collect those impositions or duties, which by long establishment have become his due. And though no particular laws have been enacted among them, yet certain penalties or punishments, from long usage and ancient custom, are annexed to certain crimes or misdemeanors. Thus, for example, those who

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steal clothes or arms, are commonly put to death, either by hanging or drowning in the sea; but those who steal provisions are bastinadoed. By this practice they wisely vary the punishment of the same crime, when committed from different motives; judging, perhaps, that he who steals cloth or arms, steals because he is either idle or avaricious, qualities which probably will always continue with the offender to the disturbance of society; but he who steals from hunger is impelled by one of the most importunate desires of nature, and will not offend again, unless the same impulse recurs, which it is not likely will often happen.

The natives of Otahitee are unequal in stature, some of them being six feet and three inches in height, others not more than five feet and a half; commonly however they are tall and large in size, but not strong and vigorous; their joints being more flexible than those of the most delicate European woman I have ever seen. From infancy they habituate themselves to dancing, according to their own peculiar mode, which consists of very extravagant distortions and gesticulations, together with various inflexions of their bodies and limbs, which being frequently practised, seem, like the effect of early habit in our tumblers, to be the cause of that enlarged motion

motion in their joints, which prevents their attaining a degree of strength proportionate to their size. In sitting they commonly incline very much forward, but in walking they carry themselves very erect, even when advanced in old age.

Their complexion is brown, but much lighter than that of the natives of America; some few among them appeared almost as white as Europeans, and several had red hair, though it is commonly black and strait.

Their garments are made from cloth manufactured by themselves from a vegetable substance produced by a tree, which we named the cloth-tree. These garments vary in their figure, and in the manner in which they are worn; circumstances, which though regulated with such rigid exactness in European countries, with them depend on fancy, caprice, or the state of the weather, as to heat, cold, rain, &c. In the day time they have always a covering about the pubes; and in dry pleasant weather they commonly wear a piece of thin cloth, about two yards in length, having a perforation or hole in the middle, through which the head is passed, and which hangs loosely over the shoulders; but when in their houses this cloth is frequently taken from the

neck, and rolled about their loins. The women esteem it as most ornamental to enfold the pubes with many windings of cloth, which they draw so close about the middle, and round the upper part of their thighs, that it is a considerable impediment to them in walking. Both sexes indent or prick the flesh about and below the hips in a multitude of places, with the points of sharp bones, and these indentures they fill with a dark blue or blackish paint, which ever after continues, and discolours the skin in those places, rendering it black. This practice is universal among them, and is called tat-tow, a term which they afterwards applied to letters when they saw us write, being themselves perfectly illiterate. The men have long hair, which they tie on the top of their heads, sticking it with plumage of birds; but the hair of the women is short, and hangs in curls down the neck; and both sexes frequently wear pieces of white cloth of their own manufacture wrapped about their heads, almost in the form of a turban. The females with infinite labour plait human hair into long small cords or threads, which they fold into bunches, and tie as an ornament over their foreheads; so powerful and universal are the emotions of vanity! They likewise wear ear-rings of
6 pearl,

pearl, as well as the men, but no bracelets or necklaces.

The men, unlike the aborigines of America, have long beards, which they carefully dress in different forms. And, notwithstanding Moses has represented circumcision as enjoined by the Deity to Abraham, for a distinguishing mark or criterion appropriated to him and his posterity the Jews, yet the natives of this island universally practice it from notions of cleanliness, having a term of reproach which they apply to the uncircumcised, but which decency will not allow me to repeat.

Though they have made but little progress towards civilization and refinement, yet they are already divided into the conditions of masters and servants; so naturally do the passions of mankind lead them to aspire to dominion; and so easily do the differences in their bodily and intellectual faculties enable some of them to obtain it to the detriment of the rest, who are made subservient to them. Almost all the freemen of Otahitee have several of these servants about their houses, who are the most dexterous thieves and pick-pockets perhaps in the whole world, as we often found to our disadvantage; but yet it must be acknowledged that

that they were not wantonly dishonest, but as often as they stole things that were useless to themselves, which frequently happened, they either voluntarily brought them back to their owners, or laid them in places where they must be necessarily found: thus, for instance, having in the night, with great secrecy and dexterity, found means to enter our encampment unperceived, and carry away our astronomical quadrant, which was indispensably necessary for those observations that were a principal object of the voyage; after keeping and examining it a few days, and finding it to be useless to themselves, one from among them was commissioned to intimate to us that he had seen one of his countrymen carry and hide it under a certain tree, which he described, but declared he did not know the thief; however, on examining the place he had mentioned, we found the quadrant, a little disordered by handling and inspection, though the damage was soon repaired.

The women of Otahitee have agreeable features, are well proportioned, sprightly, and lascivious; neither do they esteem continence as a virtue, since almost every one of our crew procured temporary wives among them, who were easily retained during our stay. The inhabitants
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intermarry with each other for life, but with this singular circumstance, that as soon as a man has taken a wife he is excluded the society of the women, and of the unmarried of his own sex, at the time of their meals, being compelled to eat with his servants. For this reason they are not solicitous to attach themselves to a single object, during the earlier part of life, but pursue incontinent gratifications where inclination leads, until a woman becomes pregnant, when the father by long established custom is compelled to marry her.

The chief or sovereign of the island is allowed but one wife, though he has many concubines: the savage policy of government however requires that all his natural children be put to immediate death as soon as born, to preclude the disorders which might arise from a competition for the succession. The badge of sovereignty is called Maro, which is a kind of red sash worn about the middle. When the Erei or chief is first invested with this mark of his authority, the ceremony is attended with an extraordinary festival, which continues the space of three days. The Erei when he has been invested with the Maro is ever after fed by his attendants, who take his food in their fingers, and put it in his

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mouth, dipping them in a bowl of cocoa-nut milk before each mouthful.

The inhabitants of Otahitee may be computed at seventy thousand. They believe the existence of one supreme God, whom they call Maw-we, but acknowledge an infinite number of inferior deities generated from him, and who preside over particular parts of the creation. *Maw-we* is the being who shakes the earth, or the god of earthquakes. They have however no religious establishment, or mode of divine worship; neither the dictates of nature or of reason having suggested to them the expediency or propriety of paying external adoration to the deity: on the contrary, they think him too far elevated above his creatures, to be affected by their actions. They have indeed certain funeral rites, and other ceremonies, for which a certain order of men are appropriated, though they have no immediate relation to the deity, and these men we called priests, but perhaps not with much propriety. They have some notion of a future life in another island, to which they expect to be translated after death; but it does not seem as if they considered it as a state of retribution for the actions of this life, since they believe that each individual will there enjoy the same

same condition in which he has lived here, whether it be that of a prince, a master, or a servant. They believe the stars to be generated between the sun and moon, and suppose an eclipse to be the time of copulation. They likewise suppose the greatest part of the earth or main land to be placed at a great distance eastward, and that their island was broken or separated from it while the deity was drawing it about the sea, before he resolved upon its situation.

Though these people have no particular mode of divine worship, we frequently observed that in eating they cut a small piece of their food and deposited in some retired place as an offering to Maw-we.

When any disputes arise among the people concerning property, the strongest retains possession, but the weaker complains to the Erei, who, from a political desire of maintaining equality among his subjects, generally gives it to the poorest of the contending parties.

Their funeral rites are of a singular kind ; the dead body is deposited in a house built for that purpose at some distance from the common habitation of the fa-

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mily, and laid on a floor elevated several feet above the ground, being covered with fine cloth; then a kind of priest, called Heavah, clothed in a mantle covered with glossy feathers, and commonly attended with two boys painted black, strews the body with flowers and leaves of bambo, and carries presents of fish, and other food, which he deposits by the side of it, and for two or three days after is constantly employed in ranging the adjacent woods and fields, from which every one retires on his approach. The relations in the mean time build a temporary house, contiguous to that which contains the corpse, where they assemble, and the females mourn for the deceased by singing songs of grief, howling, and wounding their bodies in different places, after which they bathe their wounds in the sea or river, and again return to howl and cut themselves, which they continue for three days. After the body is corrupted, and the bones become naked or bare, the skeleton is deposited in a kind of stone pyramid built for that purpose.*

* In a retired part of the island we observed one of these pyramids, of a much larger size than the rest, which was composed of huge rough stones laid on each other, and which probably contained the bones of some ancient prince or hero; on the top were the beaks of several large birds, and the bones of fish, which had probably been offered as presents to the deceased.

A considerable part of Otahitee is cultivated and planted with cocoa-nut trees, plaintains, and bananoes, cloth-trees, bread-trees, yams, and potatoes like those of Europe, which have however a bitterish taste. Their animal food consists of fish of various kinds, which they take in different ways, and with great dexterity; these they frequently eat raw, a practice in which some of our people imitated them, and thought it not unpalatable; they likewise feed on swine, of which they have a considerable plenty, but prefer the flesh of dogs to that of all other animals. They have also wild ducks, which differ but very little from those of Europe. They roast or rather bake their meat in a subterraneous oven, made by digging a hole in the ground and lining it with a stone bottom; in this they kindle a fire, and lay several loose stones upon it; when they are all sufficiently heated the fire and ashes are removed, and the meat being wrapped in leaves is placed in the oven, and the hot loose stones laid immediately upon it, and the whole is then covered over with earth; in this manner it is excellently dressed, retaining all its succulency: they have no salt, but instead of it use sea-water. They are immoderate eaters, and swallow large mouthfuls at once. Instead of bread they eat yams, potatoes, plantains, &c. together with

a large milky farinaceous fruit, which when baked resembles bread both in texture and taste. They make a kind of paste from the pulp or white substance adhering to the inside of the cocoa-nut shell and bananas, which commonly serves them for supper and breakfast: their common drink is water and the milk or juice of cocoa-nuts. They have no kind of spiritous liquor, except that which is made from a species of pepper growing here, which they ferment in water; but this is so scarce that it is rarely drank, except by the chiefs of the country. They have none among them who pretend to any kind of medical knowledge which is not common to every body. They have indeed but few diseases, and to these they apply but a few empirical remedies, which from experience they think useful, without knowing or enquiring concerning the manner of their operation. Their instruments of music are a large drum, and a kind of flute, made from the joint of a reed, having three perforations or holes, which is blown through the nose. Their fish-hooks are of various sizes; those for taking sharks are very large, and made from heavy solid wood, of a proper figure, and pointed. They have smaller hooks, made likewise from wood, and pointed with bones, which are commonly barbed: besides these they have a variety

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of very small hooks, made of different circular figures, from mother of pearl. Their lines are made from the fibres of the bark of a tree, which composes almost all their cordage.

The cloth of Otahitee, of which large quantities are manufactured, is of a singular kind, being made from the bark of a small tree, which is first freed from its external hard coat, and then, being scraped or rasped, it is soaked or macerated in water two or three days, when after a little beating it becomes glutinous and cohesive like paste, but more tenacious; and is then extended or spread by beating it with an instrument made for that purpose from a very compact heavy wood. This instrument is about fifteen inches in length, and from the handle at one end to the other of equal size, and about six inches in circumference; its form is quadrangular, and each of the four sides is furrowed into longitudinal grooves or sinusses, but with this difference, that there is a regular gradation in the breadth and depth of the furrows on each of the sides; the coarsest angle contains about ten of these furrows, and the finest about sixty: the bark is extended by beating with this instrument in the same manner as gold is formed into leaves by the hammer. They begin beat-

ing with that side where the channels are deepest and widest, and proceeding regularly they finish with that where they are most numerous, which leaves the appearance of longitudinal furrows or channels on the cloth much like those which are visible on paper, but a little deeper. This cloth is commonly beat until it becomes very thin; when they desire it thicker two or three pieces are spread on each other and pasted together: by bleaching they render it extremely white, and often stain it red, yellow, brown, and black. That which is worn by those who are mourning for the death of a relation is double, the inside being white, and the other brown, with black spots laid on pretty closely in chequers. This cloth, though made in so simple a manner, has notwithstanding a considerable degree of strength and firmness, and might doubtless be highly useful in the manufacture of paper. They sold it to us for trifling considerations; as several yards might be purchased for a single nail. Their breast-plates are of a semicircular figure, and have each a notch of a semicircular form in the middle of the section. The breast-plate consists of an internal wicker frame, which is covered with a strong cloth or close plexus, made from the fibres contained in the rinds of cocoa-nuts braided together; over this are laid three semi-

femicircular rows of pigeon's feathers, and between each is a femicircular row of shark's teeth. The edge of the breast-plate is fringed with fine white hair, and several parts of it are ornamented with round pieces of mother of pearl, about two inches in diameter. One of these plates hangs from the neck down before the breast, and a second depends over the back.

Their hatchets are made by tying a sharp hard stone, appearing like a jasper, but more like the touch-stone, to the end of a wooden handle, which when finished is near the shape of a small garden-hoe.

Their bows are round, and tapering from the middle towards each end; they are about five feet and a half in length, and made from a light but strong elastic wood. Their arrows are a small compact strong species of reed or bamboo, and pointed sometimes with hard solid wood, and sometimes with a sharp-bearded bone, taken from the sting-ray fish. They have likewise a kind of spears or javelins, made from wood, but pointed after the manner of their arrows, which they throw with great dexterity.

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The natives of Otahitee visit the islands lying to the eastward, which we had discovered in our passage hither, for the sake of traffic, in their canoes, waiting the opportunity of winds, which blow favourably about three months every year. With the inhabitants of those islands they barter their cloth and provisions for pearl and a fine white hair, which grows on a species of dogs peculiar to themselves, and with this they ornament their breast-plates.

Soon after our arrival at Otahitee we found that this island had been some months before visited by a foreign ship under Spanish colours, as the natives informed us, after we had shewn them all the several European flags. And at Batavia we discovered that this visitor was no other than Monsieur Bougainville, who lately returned from a voyage round the world, which he undertook by the direction and at the expence of the court of France. From the accounts of the natives it appears that the French conducted themselves peaceably, until some of the inhabitants had stolen the cloaths belonging to three of the ship's crew, who were bathing, and on its being discovered had murdered them; upon which their companions falling on the Indians, had killed one,

one and taken another prisoner, who was carried away from the island.

It was not long after our people began to cohabit with the females of Otahitee, before they discovered, by disagreeable effects, that the crew of the French ship had before enjoyed the favours of several of their temporary wives, who in return infected them with a certain disease.

On the 4th of June, the sky being unusually serene, our astronomer had a very accurate observation of the transit of Venus; and soon after we began to prepare for leaving the island to proceed on our voyage; and about the same time two officers belonging to the ship, having been long engaged in a quarrel, which had created much disturbance on board, agreed to terminate the dispute by a duel; and having furnished themselves with arms and ammunition, they landed privately, but after a few discharges they were arrested and reconducted on board, by a party sent for that purpose, before any mischief had happened.

During our stay, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, who were indefatigable in their researches after natural know-

ledge, had collected a great variety of undescribed plants and fish, with some birds, &c. and we had made a considerable progress in learning the language of the country, which, like that of almost all nations living between the tropics, is soft, usually terminating in vowels. We had likewise planted many European seeds, of which none, except mustard, cresses, and melons, were found to vegetate: and having furnished ourselves with sufficient specimens of the cloth, implements, and utensils of Otahitee, together with sufficient supplies of wood and water, on the 13th of July, 1769, we sailed from George's Island, having on board an Indian named Tobia, who had formerly been high-priest of Otahitee, but being disgusted with the present regent, he voluntarily embarked on our voyage, bringing with him an Indian lad named Tiato, as an attendant. On leaving Otahitee we sailed to a small island, which we had seen from the hills of George's Island, and which is called by the natives Titeroah. It is a group of seven small keys, and belongs to the sovereign of Otahitee, from which he procures fish, turtle, &c. being situated seven leagues North from Port Royal bay, in latitude $17^{\circ} 10'$ S. and longitude $150^{\circ} 00'$ W.

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From Titeroah we sailed north-west, and the next day saw the high lands of an island, which Tobia informed us was called by the natives Ulyateah; but this and the following day we had very little wind. The 17th we steered towards an island, called by the natives Oahena, and a few hours after anchored in a very pleasant bay called Owarre, where we continued two days. The island of Oahena is fourteen leagues in circuit, nor can the most exuberant fancy conceive a more delightful spot: the shores were adorned with fruit-trees of various kinds, especially the cocoa-nuts, which we saw in abundance. The soil is extremely fertile, the trees fruitful, and affording the most beautiful landscapes: it is one of the dependencies of Opuna a neighbouring sovereign. The inhabitants are well proportioned, with regular engaging features; the women in particular are uncommonly delicate and beautiful. They behaved towards us with great probity and hospitality, selling us for trifling considerations large supplies of hogs, poultry, fish, fruit, &c. They were much surprised at the sight of our ship, it being the first they had ever seen; and it was not without great difficulty that we persuaded them to venture into the cabin, where they viewed everything with an appearance of pleasure and astonishment.

From Oahena we sailed westerly; and the next day, being the 20th, anchored in a bay, called by the inhabitants Oapoah, situated on the North side of an island to which Tobia had directed us, and which he named Uliateah, being in latitude $16^{\circ} 47'$ S. and longitude $151^{\circ} 40'$ W. North-westerly from this is another island, called by the natives Otahaw, being ten leagues distant, and in latitude $16^{\circ} 37'$ S. and longitude $151^{\circ} 45'$ W. Both of these islands are surrounded by a reef or shoal, which defends their bays or harbours, and affords safe anchorage. The entrance into the bay of Oapoah is near a small island towards the West end: within the bay are several shoals of coral rock, but as they are visible they may be easily avoided.

On the 24th weighing anchor, we steered northward along shore, and within the shoal, towards an opening, five or six leagues distant, through which we passed, and being without the reef, began to beat round the island of Otahaw, which employed us eight days; in which time we sent our boat to the south-west part of the island, where there is passage through the surrounding shoal, and a good harbour within. Otahaw is about twelve leagues in circuit, and the land is high, rugged,

rugged, and woody, furrounded with small islands or keys on the West side.

On the 2d of August we anchored in a bay on the North side of Uliateah, which is called by the natives O-a-ma-ne-no, where we continued eight days, having moored our ship about two cables length from the shore.

Uliateah is a fruitful island, near forty leagues in circuit, and well watered with rivers; the natives appeared hospitable and honest, selling us a good store of hogs, wild ducks, bread, fruit, &c. On the West side of Uliateah, at nine or ten leagues distance, we discovered an island called Mo-ro-ah, which is near the size of Otahaw, but has no harbour.

In beating round Otahaw we discovered an island a few leagues to the westward, named, as Tobia informed us, Bola-Bola, which is about ten leagues in circumference, and remarkable for a high double peak; but it has no harbour on the West side. This island, according to Tobia's information, is rocky and barren, and was not inhabited until the sovereigns of Otahitee and the neighbouring islands banished their criminals thither,

thither, which was practised for several years; and they being increased by others, who voluntarily fled thither to avoid punishment, became so numerous that the island was insufficient for their subsistence; and they thereupon became pirates, seizing every canoe that fell in their power. Their government was at first feudal, until Opuna their present sovereign had the address to deprive his fellow-soldiers of their freedom; and to prevent them from reflecting on his usurpation, as well as to revenge the contempt with which he was treated by the neighbouring inhabitants, he made a descent upon Otahaw, which he soon conquered; and, encouraged by this success, he landed on Uliateah, where the inhabitants bravely exerted themselves in defence of their liberty and of their chief, who was greatly beloved. The war however continued three years, with various success, until at length Opuna becoming more successful, the sovereign of Uliateah was killed, leaving an infant son, who was immediately invested with the Maro on the only eminence which remained in the possession of his subjects. But a decisive victory soon after putting Opuna in possession of the whole island, the young king fled to Otahitee, where he was hospitably received and respectfully treated, having a part of the island allotted to him and his followers, in which he

lived according to the manner of James II. while at St. Germain.

Opuna afterwards conquered several other neighbouring islands, which he annexed as dependencies to his dominion of Bolla-Bolla; and which he still retains in subjection, being near ninety years of age.

It was of Uliateah that Tobia was a native, and subordinate chief; and being wounded in the last decisive battle with Opuna, he fled to the mountains until his wounds were cured, and then followed the young king to Otahitee, where he ingratiated himself even to the last favours with Obrea, the then queen regent of the island, who appointed him high-priest, and pursued his advice in almost every particular. But soon after Tutahaw, uncle to the young king her son, and a man of great courage, and highly esteemed by the people, observing her devoted to amorous dalliance with Tobia, meditated a change in the regency; and the better to effect it, he began to create divisions between the inhabitants of Otahite-Eta and of Otahite-Nua, which finally produced hostilities between them. At that time Tobia, who had great sagacity and judgment, having discovered Tutahaw's designs, advised the queen to procure his death

death privately, as the only expedient to restore peace and preserve her authority; but she thinking his advice too cruel, refused, for the first time, to comply with it; and he foreseeing the consequences, retired to the mountains, alledging that this retreat was necessary for the preservation of his life. Soon after the inhabitants of Lesser Otahitee making frequent incursions into the greater division, and their numerous depredations having thrown the inhabitants of the latter into confusion, which Tutahaw artfully improving to his advantage, they at length offered him the regency, thinking their affairs too much embarrassed for the administration of a female; an agreement was therefore made between Obrea and Tutahaw, in which it was conditioned, that she should preserve the title and state of queen, with a certain number of attendants, &c. and that the regency should devolve to Tutahaw; who respecting Tobia's understanding and sacerdotal character, afterwards permitted him to return from the mountains in safety; but he was so much displeased with this revolution, that he embraced the opportunity of our departure to leave the island.

It deserves to be remembered, that when the Dolphin ship of war first discovered George's Island, the
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inhabitants, having never before seen a ship, were undetermined how they should treat their new visitors; and thereupon Obrea, who was then regent, called a council on the matter; and though it was finally resolved to attack the ship, and though this resolution was carried into execution; yet Obrea, whose feelings were more congenial to the wants of mankind, proposed, in direct opposition to the advice of her counsellors, that a large supply of women and hogs should be instantly sent on board the ship. A proposal so pregnant with benevolent sensibility, that it deserves to be recorded on tables of adamant; for what could have been more acceptable than women and hogs to sailors, who had long been deprived of both?

We had intended visiting Bola-Bola, but were prevented by an account which Tobia gave us of the savage and inhospitable disposition of its inhabitants, who he assured us would attempt our destruction. He likewise told us, that in the life-time of his grandfather a ship had been wrecked on the island of Uliateah; and that the few of her crew who were not drowned were killed by the inhabitants; and that from this wreck they had procured the first iron which had ever been seen among them, and formed it into chissels, knives,

&c. and indeed they appeared to have the highest value for this commodity, which we exchanged with them for provision, fruit, &c.

Having completed our supply of wood, water, &c. we sailed from the bay of O-a-ma-ne-no on the 10th of August, standing southwardly towards an island to which Tobia directed us, at more than an hundred leagues distance, and which we discovered on the 14th. It is called O-hi-te-ro-ah by the natives, and is in latitude $22^{\circ} 23'$ S. and longitude $150^{\circ} 36'$ W. but having no harbour, we only sent our boat on shore without coming to anchor.

Since our departure from Cape Horn we had discovered fourteen islands, all of them before unknown in Europe; and Tobia had described nine others, lying between W. N. W. and S. S. W. the farthest not more than two days sail, for a canoe, from Ohiteroah; besides a very large one at East, distant about four days sail; all of which he had visited in canoes at different times. Ohiteroah is about eight leagues in circuit, the greatest part appearing to be covered with coarse grass and fern; the bay is about a mile and a half in breadth, and half a mile in depth, but foul and rocky.

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From hence we sailed South, somewhat eastwardly, and on Tuesday the 29th, at four o'clock in the morning, we saw a very large comet at North, about sixty degrees above the horizon; and the same day at noon found ourselves in latitude $36^{\circ} 59\frac{1}{2}'$ S. and longitude $4^{\circ} 00'$ E. from Ohiteroah, variation $7^{\circ} 9'$ East. The following day we observed a small green bird, which we judged to be an inhabitant of land, together with large quantities of sea-weed; and soon after several pentada birds, with many others of a smaller species, about the size of a pigeon, having a white belly, brown back, and a black streak from the extremity of one wing to that of the other*. On Saturday the 2d of September, at half after four in the morning, we again observed the comet between Aldebaran and Orion; and the same day at noon found ourselves in latitude $40^{\circ} 14'$ S. and longitude $145^{\circ} 26'$ W. The air being at that time very cold, and having hard gales, with many appearances of a long continuance of stormy weather, we changed our course, and sailed north-easterly.

* It is not the writer's purpose to describe minutely those things which are more particularly the objects of Natural History, as Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, gentlemen of great erudition, who undertook this voyage for the sake of natural knowledge; and who in almost every place were successful, as well as indefatigable, in their researches, will hereafter abundantly gratify the curiosity of those who delight in the study of nature.

Monday the 4th, at three o'clock in the morning, we saw the comet again, two degrees East from the bright star in Orion's right foot; and at noon observed in latitude $38^{\circ} 29'$ S. and longitude $145^{\circ} 14'$ W. The same day we altered our course to N. N. W.

Wednesday the 6th at four o'clock in the morning we saw the comet, a little East from Orion, for the last time. We continued our course north-westerly for several days, having good weather, and frequently seeing albatrosses, pentada birds, &c. in great numbers.

On the 20th of September, in latitude $29^{\circ} 20'$ S. and longitude $150^{\circ} 40'$ W. we again altered our course to South-West, having variable winds and weather. On the 25th we observed a log of wood, several parcels of sea-weed, with albatrosses, pentadas, sheerwaters, &c. in great numbers.

Sunday the 1st of October we took up a piece of timber covered with barnacles, and saw a seal sleeping on the water, several porpoises, a grampus, numerous flocks of land-birds, and many parcels of rock-weed; we sounded with one hundred and ninety fathom of line, but found no bottom. But continuing our course,

Saturday,

Saturday, October 7th, we discovered land at West by North, which appeared in low hummocks; and at four o'clock P. M. the following day we anchored in a deep bay, with our best bower, having ten fathom water, and a fine brown sandy bottom. This we called Poverty-Bay, it being on the East side of New Zealand, and in latitude $39^{\circ} 00'$ S. and longitude $179^{\circ} 47'$ West from Greenwich, and the variation $14^{\circ} 30'$ East.

Wednesday the 11th, at seven P. M. the wind being westerly, we left the bay, and sailed to the southward, along the coast, keeping at four or five miles distance from the shore. On Thursday several of the natives came on board, and sold us some of their paddles, cloth, &c. we made them several presents, and they left us apparently well satisfied with their reception. About twenty-two miles S. S. E. half E. from the North point or head of the bay is a cape, which, from its figure, we called Cape Table; between them we had regular soundings from thirteen to eighteen fathoms; but on standing four miles farther off from the cape we had seventy fathoms of water, with soft ground, being then on the outer edge of a bank that extends from the North head to Cape Table. About nine miles farther to the southward is a small island, which we named

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Portland Isle : it is connected to the main by a chain of rocks, about a mile in length, which are partly under water. About three miles N. E. from Portland are several shoals, which we called the Shambles; one of these we narrowly escaped: there is however a passage with twenty fathom of water between them. On Friday four large canoes came towards us filled with men, who appeared to be all armed: they made several long speeches, inviting or challenging us to battle; but seeing themselves disregarded, they boldly came alongside, and threw their spears into the ship; we then fired a musquet over them, which producing no effect, we discharged a four-pounder loaded with grape-shot above their heads, on which they precipitately retired. But as we found the current setting us fast towards the shore, we soon anchored in twenty-one fathom, about a league distant from the land.

On Saturday, the wind continuing at N. we sailed along the coast, at about four miles distance, having from twelve to fifteen fathom of water. In the afternoon we sent our long-boat and pinnace ashore to sound, and discover a watering-place, of which we had great need; but they were soon recalled, as we saw several canoes making towards them. Soon after
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about one hundred and fifty of the armed natives in canoes approached us ; and, to convince them of our pacific intentions, we threw several presents into the water towards them, and employed every expedient in our power to allure them on board to trade ; but all our endeavours were fruitless ; and their designs appeared more hostile even than our former visitors, as they actually proceeded to an attack upon us, and continued it, until, like the former, they were dispersed by the discharge of a cannon, after which they fled to the shore. The next morning, being Sunday, we were near a very large bay, which we named Hawke's Bay, in latitude $39^{\circ} 40'$ S. and longitude $180^{\circ} 30'$ W. Here several fishing-canoes came off with cray and other kinds of fish, which we purchased of them for paper and Otahitee cloth ; but from their behaviour we concluded that they had never received any sentiment of probity, either from the suggestions of a moral sense, or the precepts of education ; for after bargaining with us for a parcel of fish, as often as they could get possession of those commodities which they were to receive in payment, before they had tied their fish to the rope by which we were to draw them on board, they would laugh at our want of precaution, and resolutely refuse us any return for what they had received, obliging us

to repurchase the same parcel of fish with other paper and cloth ; and this without appearing to be sensible that there was any thing shameful or unjust in their knavery ; nor would any menace prevail with them to alter their behaviour. While these fishermen continued with us they were joined by several other canoes, filled with armed natives ; and as some of our people were trading for fish over the ship's side, they made several attempts to force them into their canoes ; and at length they actually seized Tiato, the boy we had brought from George's Island, and immediately fled towards the shore ; we then fired several musquets among them, which obliged them to put on their thick cloathing ; and one of them seeing a gun pointed at him, doubled up his nets, and held them before him to intercept the ball. Several Indians however being wounded in the canoe that had seized Tiato, he found means to disengage himself and jump into the water, but in swimming towards the ship he was pursued by a second canoe, that returned to retake him ; but to prevent this we discharged a four-pounder a little above their heads, on which they all retired ; and soon after the boy was taken up in a boat, which we sent for that purpose, but not before his strength was almost exhausted, as his clothes, being thick and heavy,

had greatly impeded him in swimming. He had doubtless but narrowly escaped being eaten; though at that time we did not know that the inhabitants of New Zealand were cannibals. When this accident happened we were opposite the South point of Hawke's Bay, which we from thence named Cape Kidnapper. There are two rocks lying without this cape, which are both of a conical form. Hawke's Bay enters within the land about thirteen leagues: near the middle, but towards the north side, we observed several small rivulets, and at the bottom a lagoon about three miles in breadth; its communication with the sea is by a small inlet at the north end, where the sea washes over, but apparently, there is not sufficient water for the entrance of any thing larger than canoes. The north side is formed by a bank of sand extending to the southward; about the middle of this, is an elevation which has been converted to an island by the sands separating or wearing away from it. It is about four miles in length, and one and an half in breadth, running from East to West. The land near the bottom of the bay presents a very beautiful prospect; being happily diversified with large groves of tall straight trees, branching only towards the top, and resembling cedars: the more interior country rises into mountains,

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many of which are near as high as the Peak of Teneriffe, and covered on their tops with snow. Southward from these, the land appeared to be less elevated and uneven; as we discovered several large level plains, apparently covered with grass.

From this bay we continued our course to the southward, until Tuesday noon, when we found ourselves in $40^{\circ} 35'$ South. It is to be remembered, that New Zealand, before our arrival here, having been only seen in two or three places, was but very imperfectly known; and the Lords of the Admiralty being uncertain whether it was an island or continent, had directed us to sail along the coast as far as 40° south latitude, and from thence, if the land appeared to extend farther, to return again to the northward. And agreeable to these instructions, at noon, being opposite a bluff or prominence of land, which we name Cape Turnagain, we changed our course from South to North; and the wind having likewise changed to the southward, we returned nearly in our former track, sailing along the coast about the same distance as usual from the shore. Cape Turnagain is remarkable for a stratum of clay of a bright brown colour; its prominence gradually diminishes towards the north-side, but

but to the southward its descent is more sudden. The soundings opposite to it, at the distance of a mile and an half, are about thirty-two fathom, with coarse yellow gravel at the bottom.

On Thursday evening a canoe came along side with five Indians who told us they intended to stay all night: we therefore hoisted our guests on board, and entertained them in the manner which we expected would be most agreeable. There was nothing like rustic bashfulness or timidity in their behaviour; as they familiarly tasted of every thing which they saw us eat, even when uninvited; and appeared to have as much confidence in our hospitality and friendship, as if they had long experienced both. Two of them were finely proportioned in their shapes and limbs; and their features appeared to have an unusual feminine delicacy. We dismissed them the next morning with several presents, and they left us with reluctance, being desirous to continue with us the whole day, to which we objected, thinking it should carry them too far from their habitations.

The next morning (having passed the land which we first discovered on this coast) we saw to the north-

ward a bay with an island in the middle. In failing into this bay between the island and the main, we had very foul uneven ground, but afterwards the sounding became regular, and we anchored about half a mile from the shore in eight fathom, with a fine sandy bottom. Our boats were then sent in search of a watering place, but it being very squally, with a great surf, they could not land. In the afternoon we made a second attempt with more success; and the next morning sent our boats for wood and water, with a party of men to protect them. But the surf running high and finding great difficulty in bringing our water on board, we gave over the attempt, and failed the next morning. This bay is called Tegadoo Bay by the natives, who did not appear to be numerous. It is in latitude $38^{\circ} 11' S.$ and longitude $180^{\circ} 35' W.$ The variation $13^{\circ} 15' E.$

The inhabitants had a few houses, surrounded by a fence to intercept the winds, and several stages for drying fish near the place at which we landed. They appeared to have plenty of crabs, and cray-fish, and a great many dogs with small pointed ears. Some of them were covered with cloth of their own manufacture, which will be more particularly described hereafter,

and several females had bunches of sea-weeds tied about their middles. Continuing our course to the northward, several canoes came along-side, and some of them venturing on board, we enquired for a watering place, and they pointed to a bay, bearing S. W. by W. to which we dispatched our boats, and at one o'clock the same afternoon they returned, having found a convenient place for procuring a supply both of wood and water: and on Tuesday the 24th we anchored in the bay, having ten fathom of water, and a sandy bottom. The inhabitants here behaved with great hospitality. At the watering place we drew a line, and enjoined them not to pass it; an injunction which they obeyed with great exactness. There were several houses contiguous, and the lands in the adjacent vallies being regular flats, were neatly disposed in small plantations; the ground appearing to be well broken as if designed for gardens. Sweet potatoes, like those of Carolina, of which they have large quantities, commonly occupy a considerable part of these plantations. In many places we observed the cloth-plant growing without cultivation.

The bay itself affords plenty of fish, particularly cray fish, and ship-jacks or horse-mackarel, which are larger

larger than the mackarel on the British coast. The adjacent woods are very compact, and rendered almost impassable by the numerous supple jacks growing in them. But they afford shelter to a multitude of birds of different kinds, among which are the quail and a very large pigeon. We purchased many things from these people, especially cloth of their own manufacture, giving them in exchange the cloth of Otahitee, of which they were extravagantly fond.

Chastity appeared not to be in great estimation among them; or, at least, it was not rigidly practised, as many of their young women constantly resorted to the watering place, who granted their last favour to all that solicited them, and on very reasonable conditions. In rambling about the country we frequently met with their habitations, and were always treated with great kindness, as they never denied us any thing in their possession. In one of these excursions an officer fell in with a group of houses, and an elderly woman came out and invited him to enter the enclosure, where he found about two dozen of the natives, of both sexes, seated at a repast of cray-fish and potatoes, of which he was invited to partake; and having made them a small present of cloth and beads, they singled out a beautiful young

young girl, and gave him to understand that he might retire with her. Some time after, an elderly man, with two women, entered, as visitors, with much gravity, and very formally saluted all the company according to the custom of the country; that is, by gently joining the tips of their noses, which a spectator might mistake for a kiss: At parting, however, he repeated this ceremony, which gave them great pleasure: and in returning the way by which he had come, they sent a man who lead him a much better road; the other being in many places overflowed with water; and in conducting him to the watering place, as often as they came to a ditch or a rivulet, of which there are many for draining their fields, the Indian always carried him over dry, and appeared desirous of transporting him the whole way on his back. This bay is called Tolaga by the natives, and is in latitude $38^{\circ} 20'$, and longitude $181^{\circ} 38'$ W. the variation being $13^{\circ} 20'$ E.

After completing our provision of wood and water, and making an inscription on a tree a little to the right of our watering place, it being Sunday the 29th of October, at six in the morning, we sailed from Tolaga Bay, coasting to the Northward: On the 31st several canoes came towards us, one of them carrying sixty of

the natives ; but finding them determined on committing hostilities, we dispersed them by firing two of our cannon a little over their heads ; after which we continued our course, and on Wednesday morning saw forty or fifty canoes along shore, several of which came off to us apparently with hostile intentions, although they were not above an hundred in number, and but indifferently armed. One of their chiefs in the largest of the canoes, made several long speeches ; and by the menacing flourishes of his hepatoo spear, seemed to bid us defiance ; but seeing us continue inviting them to trade, they at length came close along side, and he who had been their orator, taking up a stone, after pronouncing a few words, gently threw it against the side of the ship, which apparently was a formal declaration of war, as they all immediately took up their arms ; but Tabia threatened them with immediate destruction if they began to attack us, and assured them of our pacific intentions, and that we only wanted to purchase their fish, at the same time showing them some pieces of fine Otahitee cloth, which had more influence upon them than all his menaces, for they had no apprehensions of danger from our resentment. They had a large quantity of cray fish and muscles, which we purchased ;

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but with more oeconomy than we had before practised, as a piece of cloth which we had usually given for a parcel of fish, was on this occasion divided into seven or eight pieces, and exchanged for so many times the quantity we had formerly received; and yet they thought themselves sufficiently paid. The cloth which they received from us, they cut into bits two or three inches square, which they placed in their ears. While they were trading with us, one of them had the boldness to lay hold of some cloaths which had been fastened to a rope, and thrown into the water to soak. These he untied, and put into his own canoe, and though every man in the ship had seen the transaction, and though a party of marines threatened him with their musquets, yet he obstinately persisted in detaining them; and, without any attempt to escape towards the shore, or remove from along side of the ship. Two balls were then fired through the bottom of his canoe, but without any effect, except that he began with great deliberation to stop the leaks which they had made; and though a charge of small shot was soon after fired into his back, he continued repairing his leaks; occasionally putting up one of his hands to rub the flesh where the shot had penetrated. When their canoe was sufficiently repaired, they precipitately removed some distance from us with their booty,

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and there began to laugh, greatly pleased with their acquisition and their dexterity. A four-pounder was then fired towards them, upon which they retired to the shore. In the evening a double canoe, built after the model of those at Otahitee, but carved and decorated according to their own peculiar manner, followed us a long time, the Indians appearing in good humour, and frequently dancing and singing; at length one of them made a long harangue, which being finished, they all began to pelt us with stones; but seeing us continue regardless of their behaviour, they retired. The next morning, however, the same canoe pursued and overtook us about nine o'clock; she carried a sail of an odd construction, which was made from a kind of matting, and of a triangular figure; the hypotheneuse, or broadest part, being placed at the top of the mast, and ending in a point at the bottom. One of its angles was marled to the mast, and another to a spar with which they altered its position according to the direction of the wind, by changing it from side to side. The people in this canoe followed us several hours, but finding we pursued our course, they laughed heartily at our supposed cowardice, and approaching nearer, threw several stones on board, some of which were near doing us mischief; we then fired a musquet at them, but it producing

cing no effect, a great gun was levelled, which made them retire, though by some accident it missed fire.

Friday, Nov. 4, three canoes came along side, and an Indian in one of them threw a spear on board at one of our crew; but they all fled at the discharge of a musket. In the afternoon we sailed towards an opening, which we discovered in the land, and the same evening came to anchor in seven fathom with good ground; and were soon after surrounded by several armed canoes, which waited until dark, and then retired, threatening to return the next morning; however, about eleven o'clock the same night, we were again surrounded by them; but finding us on the watch, they soon retired. But in the morning about one hundred and fifty men, in sixteen canoes, all armed with spears and stones, again came off apparently with a fixed determination to begin hostilities: they seemed desirous of boarding the ship, but could not agree on the place, frequently removing from one situation to another, and approaching the sides, bows and quarters successively. These movements kept us on our guard in the rain for some time, in which we employed every expedient we could imagine to pacify them; but these served only to increase their temerity. We then fired several muskets,

on which they took to their arms, and attempted to come on board, but the discharge of a four-pounder suddenly dispersed them.

Shortly after our boats were sent to sound the bay and discover a more convenient anchorage, which they executed, and returned at three in the afternoon, when we weighed and sailed nearer in towards the southern shore, anchoring in five fathom, with a soft sandy bottom. The next morning we were visited by many of the natives, who came in a peaceable manner, bringing large quantities of fish, cloth, spears, &c. which they sold us at very moderate prices. In this bay we procured a large supply of wood, and of excellent water, and also heeled our ship and scrubbed her bottom, which had become very foul; the natives treating us with great hospitality on shore at their own habitations.

Thursday, the 9th of November, being an uncommon clear day, the astronomers landed to observe the Transit of Mercury; and during the observation a large canoe loaded with various commodities for traffick came a-long-side, and an officer, who then had the command, willing to encourage them to expose their goods, lowered down a very large piece of Otahitee cloth,

cloth, more valuable than any they had ever seen; whereupon the Indians in the canoe, perhaps mistaking his intention, but more probably desirous of robbing him of his property, called upon a young active Indian who stood nearest the cloth, to seize upon it, which he at first declined; but afterwards taking it in his hands as if for examination, he suddenly disengaged it from the rope, and was immediately shot dead by the officer to whom it belonged, and who having always conducted himself with the strictest probity, was the more irritated by this deviation from it. But had we punished every dishonest attempt with equal severity, we must have extirpated the greatest part of the Indians with whom we have had any commerce; for never were people more ignorant or regardless of the principles of natural justice. Immediately after this unhappy misconduct, the Indians all fled, and several days elapsed before we could allure them to renew their commerce with us. On Saturday the boats were dispatched to examine a large river, which they performed, and returned again in the evening. During our stay here we found great plenty of oysters and cellery.

Thursday

Thursday morning, the 15th, we sailed from Mercury Bay, steering N. E. towards a group of islands which we passed, with many others, continuing our course until Sunday the 19th, when we entered a fine strait, and came to anchor in twenty-three fathom the same evening; and on Monday we coasted along the north side of the strait, about three miles from the shore, in twenty-one fathom of water. But our soundings having afterwards regularly decreased to six fathom and a half, we anchored in mid-channel and dispatched our boats to sound a river running from S. W. and at seven o'clock the next morning we moored our ship, and were soon after visited by three trading canoes. Wednesday the 22d we weighed, and stood up the strait, having regular soundings from seven to fifteen fathom, with blue clay at bottom.

On Friday we had a fresh gale at N. W. with thunder and lightning; but the wind changing to S. W. we left the bay, and on Saturday coasted to the northward between several high islands and the main, in twenty-six fathom water, and in the evening anchored in fourteen fathom, and caught near one hundred bream with our hooks.

The following day many canoes, filled with Indians, came along side, whom we treated in the best manner, and made them several presents; but they afterwards, as a return for our hospitality, began to assail us with stones; we then fired several charges of small shot among the aggressors, and a musket-ball over them; upon which retiring to a little distance, and thinking themselves without our reach, they stopped and defied us to battle; but several great shot being fired near them, they fled towards the shore.

The next day several canoes with Indians visited us, but they behaving in a hostile manner were dispersed by the usual methods. The wind continuing north-westerly until Wednesday the 29th, and finding we lost way by turning against it, we bore away for a place which had the appearance of a bay: and the next morning at eleven o'clock we anchored therein, between an island and the main, having four fathom and a half of water, and a fine sandy bottom. Our boats were then sent to sound, but the pinnace being surrounded by a party of the natives, who resolutely attempted to go on board, the seamen were compelled to fire upon them, by which they were dispersed. At the return of our boats, finding we had brought to
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on a bank we weighed, and dropping over it, anchored again in ten fathom and a half: immediately after we were surrounded by thirty-three large canoes, containing above three hundred of the natives, all well armed. They traded peaceably with us for a little time; but on a signal given by one of their chiefs according to a preconceried plan, they all immediately quitted the ship, and removing to the buoy attempted to raise our anchor; expecting, as we supposed, that the ship would afterwards drift on shore. When they were pulling at our buoy, we fired two or three shot a little beside them; but persisting in their attempt, we wounded one of their most active leaders in the arm and side, and also fired a four-pound ball a little above their heads, on which they not only dispersed; but several returned and traded with us peaceably.

In the afternoon captain Cook, with several gentlemen, attended by a party of marines, landed on one of the islands, and incautiously suffered themselves to be surrounded by a great body of Indians, a party of them at the same time marching down to the boat to cut off their retreat. These motions being immediately seen on board the ship, a spring was put on her cables, and a broadside brought to bear on the island, and

and several great shot fired a little over them: our people on the island were, at this time, separated in small parties, none consisting of more than three or four, and so closely beset that they found it impossible to use their arms; and the number of their enemies was so unequal, that they every minute expected death. In the consternation and disorder occasioned by their dangerous situation, several musquets were confusedly discharged, but fortunately they did no mischief. The natives were, however, greatly terrified by the passing of our cannon balls a little above their heads, and immediately dispersed, at a time when they might with the greatest facility have destroyed every one of our people on shore. Soon after escaping this danger we were visited by several canoes with Indians, who traded in a peaceable manner. The following day we landed on an island at the west-side of the bay, where we found good water and cellery in great plenty; and also a town where we drew our nets, but with very bad success, though the Indians at the same time caught large quantities. Their success was occasioned by watching the approach of the fish who came in large shoals; together with a difference in the form of their seines, which were two or three fathoms in depth, and of proportionable length.

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Soon after the dispute on shore several seamen passing through a plantation of the natives, took from it a few potatoes, for which they were severely chastised by the captain; but they alledged in their justification that they had only done what he himself and all the officers had often practised, and the captain being irritated at this reply, ordered three of them to be confined and punished for several days successively.

Monday the 4th of December we sailed from the Bay of Islands, and it being low water, on crossing the bar we foundered in two fathom three quarters, the wind being from the south. On Wednesday the 6th, coasting by the land, at ten o'clock in the evening it fell calm, and a strong tide flowing at that time, it carried us, notwithstanding all our endeavours, within twenty yards of the shore, which was crowded by the natives, flourishing their weapons, exulting at our dangers, and expecting us for their prey: but at the instant when our preservation appeared hopeless, a gentle breeze began from the shore, and the current of an eddy at the same time, turning the head of our ship from the land, we happily escaped from the dangers with which we had been threatened. The wind having freshened about eleven o'clock the same night, we struck violently

violently against a sunken rock, but happily fell off without any considerable damage. In the day time we had observed several breakings in the water near this place, but concluded them to have been occasioned by the respiration of a grampus which we had seen a little before.

From the 7th we continued sailing along the coast north-westerly until the 25th, when we discovered the Island of Three Kings: in this interval we had experienced a constant succession of violent gales which greatly damaged our sails and rigging, and at a time when our canvases, and even twine were nearly expended.

Sunday the 31st of December at noon, we saw Tasman's North Cape, bearing N. N. E. and distant four leagues and a half: having passed this cape, which is the most northern extremity of New Zealand, we altered our course to the southward, sailing along the opposite, or east-side, towards Murderers Bay, where we proposed to supply ourselves with wood and water. On Friday the 12th of January, 1760, being in latitude $38^{\circ} 10'$, we discovered a remarkable peak nearly equal in height to that of Teneriffe, which was

covered at its summit with snow. On Monday the 15th in the morning we discovered a bay, about eleven leagues to the S. S. W. and sailed towards it; but a little after, being two miles from the shore, we were nearly driven upon a ledge of sunken rocks, which extend about a mile and an half from the land: but it being almost calm we hoisted out our boats, and towed the ship without danger. We then sent the pinnace to examine a small cove before us, but soon after recalled her on seeing the natives launch and arm their canoes. In sailing towards the bay, we observed an Indian town, where the inhabitants, by waving their hands almost incessantly, seemed to invite us to land. In passing the point of the bay we saw an armed centinel on duty, who was twice afterwards relieved. About noon we anchored, and were soon after visited by many of the natives in their canoes; but none of them would venture on board, except an old man, who was apparently of some distinction among them; but in attempting to climb up the ship's side, he was several times forcibly with-held by his countrymen. At length, however, he came on board, and Tobia joining noses with him according to the custom of New Zealand, their apprehensions were thereby removed, and beginning a loud laugh they immediately came up

up the side without the least constraint of timidity. As we passed the town an old Indian, in a singular kind of habit, came down to the water-side, attended by several of his countrymen, and there performed some mysterious rites, with a matt and feathers, &c.

Tuesday the 16th, as we prepared to careen our ship, several Indians in canoes came along side with fish for sale, which they offered to the deputy-purser; but on his giving them the stipulated price, they suddenly withdrew their fish, and would have killed him with their hepatoos, had he not precipitately escaped. This insidious attempt being represented to captain Cooke, he seized a fowling-piece, ready loaded with duck shot, and fired at the aggressor, who being almost directly under him, received the charge in his knee, which was thereby shattered in pieces, a few scattering shot likewise passed through his great toe. His wounds producing a plentiful hemorrhage, he bathed them in salt water, and the pain being acute, he angrily threw the fish which he had sold, and for which he had been paid, into the sea. The Indians who were in the other canoes, did not appear surprized either at the report of the gun or the wounds it had made, though they all paddled round and examined them:

them: nor did the wounded Indian retire, but wrapping himself up in mats he continued about the ship several hours. A little before this transaction, two of these Indians being prevented from coming on board by the master, who thought there were more on the deck than could be prudently admitted, they immediately drew their spears to assault him, and force admittance, and nothing but actual violence could drive them back to their canoes.

The same afternoon the captain, with several gentlemen, went in the pinnace to the other side of the Bay, where they met several Indians, who were employed in fishing. They had several baskets in their canoes, which we examined; and, to our great surprise, found in them several limbs, and other parts of human bodies, which had been roasted, and of which it was evident they had lately eaten by the marks of their teeth, which we discovered in the flesh, and which appeared to have been recently gnawed and torn. We had been before assured, that the inhabitants of New Zealand were cannibals from their own concurrent testimonies in many different places, but had never occular demonstration of the fact until this time.

When we enquired of these people, how this human flesh came into their possession, they told us that five or six days before a canoe, containing ten men, with two women, had been driven into their bay from a different district, and that they had attacked and kill them all, excepting one woman, who, in attempting to swim, had been drowned; and that their bodies were afterwards divided among them, of which the flesh we had seen was a part. Perhaps they thought, like a celebrated philosopher, that it was as well to feed on the bodies of their enemies, (for by their own accounts they eat no other) as to leave them to be devoured by crows. It is however certain they had no belief of any turpitude in this practice, because they were not ashamed of it; but, on the contrary, when we took up an arm for examination, they imagined us to be desirous of the same kind of food, and with great good-nature promised that they would the next day spare a human head ready roasted, if we would come or send to fetch it. Some gentlemen, who never left their own homes, have ventured, on the strength of speculative reasoning, to question the veracity of those travellers who have published accounts of cannibals in Africa and America; treating as falsehoods every relation, which, from their ignorance of human nature, appears to them improbable:

ble: but let them not indulge the same freedom on this occasion; the fact will be too well attested to be rendered doubtful by their visionary impertinent objections.

While we were conversing with our cannibals, we observed something on shore roasting after the manner practised by the inhabitants of George's Island, which they told us was a young dog; but suspecting it to be human flesh, we were going to open the oven, when we saw the hair and entrails of a dog, which satisfied us concerning the truth of their account.

Wednesday, having finished careening our ship, we began to wood and water; but in going to that part of the bay where we had discovered the baskets of human flesh, we found the body of a woman floating on the water, which we supposed to be the same that had been drowned in attempting to escape by swimming, as before related; but she was soon after claimed by an Indian, who told us she was his sister, and having died had been sunk in the sea, according to the custom of their tribe; a custom which, however, is peculiar to the inhabitants of this bay.

In this part of New Zealand we saw many towns, whose inhabitants had either fled or been exterminated; some of them appeared to have been deserted or uninhabited four or five years, being overgrown with shrubs and high grass. On a small island, lying S. E. from the place where we anchored, was one of these deserted towns, most agreeably situated, and consisting of about eighteen houses, placed in a circular form; it was surrounded and defended by a wall curiously constructed, by driving two rows of long stakes or spars into the ground, at convenient distances, and afterwards filling the intermediate space with what we called broom-stuff, being a small kind of brush, made into bundles like faggots, and placed on end, in double rows, supported by others lying parallel with the ground: in this manner the wall is raised six or seven feet in height, and, notwithstanding the simplicity of its structure, it is not easily broken or destroyed, especially when guarded by men, who fight not only to preserve freedom and property, but their own bodies from being cruelly butchered and eaten.

At a little distance from this town we saw the remains of a more regular fortification, situated on a high hill, near a pleasant bay. The hill itself was almost inacces-

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fible, and on its top was a level flat, large enough for a town, which was surrounded by a fence made from spars two feet in circumference, drove deep into the earth, and about twenty feet in height: these were placed in contact with each other, and without them was a ditch about ten feet in breadth: within the fence were several large reservoirs for water, and stages adjoining to the spars for supporting those who were placed to guard the town, which appeared to have been spacious enough to contain two or three hundred houses, though none were then remaining. The sides of the hill in every part were so steep, that nobody could ascend them, except by crawling on his hands and knees.

At the bottom of this hill we observed the ruins of a town, which had belonged to the proprietors of this castle, and which was the place of their common residence; for, besides their town, the natives have always a separate fort or strong hold, which serves them for a place of retreat, and a magazine for securing their dried fish, fern root, and other provisions; and, to prevent its being taken by surprize, they always leave a sufficient number of armed men therein, and thither they all retreat upon an alarm; always keeping in readiness

readiness a sufficient quantity of water in reservoirs, and regular piles of spears and stones dispersed along the stage adjoining to the fence; the height of these stages being fitted to afford those on guard sufficient shelter behind the fence, and so much elevation, as not to be impeded by it in flinging their stones or using their spears, &c.

Some of these castles, which have not the advantages of an elevated situation, to supply those defects are surrounded by two or three wide ditches, with a draw-bridge, which, though simple in its structure, is capable of answering every purpose: and within these ditches is a fence, made from spars fixed in the earth after the manner of that which was last described, but with this difference, that they incline inwardly; a circumstance which we thought favourable to the besiegers; but, on communicating this opinion to one of their chiefs, he assured us of the contrary; observing, that if the spars should be pointed or inclined outwardly towards the enemy, that inclination would afford the assailants an opportunity of sheltering themselves under their points, from which it might be impossible to dislodge them; and that they would there be able to dig subterraneous passages into the castle. The same

chief told us that these strong holds were never taken, unless by surprize; or when the enemy, being masters of the field, converted the siege into a blockade, and depriving them of all external subsistence, occasioned a famine within; and when this happens, the besieged, having no hope of foreign aid, all their friends and countrymen being shut up in the same castle, are compelled either to perish with hunger, or fall out and meet the spears of their enemies. And hence a decisive victory or conquest occasions the entire depopulation of that district, which was inhabited by the vanquished; all those who are killed or taken prisoners being devoured by their enemies. I would however hope, for the honour of mankind, that this savage practice has been produced among them only from the grossest depravation of human nature; for in its primitive state I should be sorry to believe it would feel no repugnance at a meal, which brutes will not make on the bodies of their own species.

Having procured a sufficient supply of wood and water, on the 6th of February, 1770, the wind being northerly, we left Charlotte Sound, sailing along the coast to the eastward: but it falling calm towards evening, we anchored about three quarters of a mile

from the Hippa in ten fathoms of water, and sent our boats a-fishing. The next morning we made sail, but the tide soon after carried us rapidly towards a cluster of rocks, projecting from an island at a small distance, and the wind failing, our situation became justly alarming. At this time one of the principal officers proposed endeavouring to cross the tide, and gain a passage between two islands; and this gentleman's station made his proposal, though impracticable, of so much importance at this critical season, that the captain, who was about to give orders of a different kind, became irresolute; and during the dispute which this contrariety of opinion occasioned, we were carried so near the rocks that our preservation appeared almost impossible; and at this critical juncture we could only let go our best bower, which we instantly did, with all sail standing, in seventy-five fathom; and after veering out a hundred and sixty fathoms of cable, we found the ship brought up by her anchor, to our great joy. But had this expedient failed, she must have been irrecoverably lost, and all her crew left either to build a vessel to transport themselves to the East-Indies; or, if that should be impracticable, to pass their lives in New Zealand, if they should be able to defend themselves from the jaws of cannibals.

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It ought to be remarked, that Tasman, when he visited Murderers Bay, imagined that there must be a strait running through the country to the opposite shore; and this he did from observing that the flood-tide ran in strong from S. E. and therefore while lying in Charlotte Sound, we had ascended the top of a neighbouring mountain, to see if we could observe the appearance of a strait or passage, which we there discovered, and upon enquiring of the natives concerning it, they told us it was navigable to the other side of the country; and that the southern division of New Zealand might be sailed round in one of their canoes in four days time. This information determined us to make the experiment; and accordingly we stood toward the strait, which we found, and passed the next day, near the middle of the channel; and, though the land was visible on each side, yet, to prevent the possibility of a deception, after passing the strait, we stood to the northward until we made Cape Turnagain, which we did on Friday noon: and having thus determined the reality of the strait, we altered our course to the southward, resolving to sail round the other division of New Zealand. We continued our course, expecting to find the land incline to the westward, but were disappointed in our expectation:

tation: indeed we observed something like the appearance of a passage some leagues south from the straits, but the whole company were divided in opinion about the matter; though from the reports of the Indians, it is not improbable that there was a passage navigable for their canoes, if not for vessels of burthen. We persisted in our design of discovering whether the southern division of New Zealand was an island or continent, but were frequently opposed in our course by heavy winds from the south, in one of which, on the 26th of February, our foresail was irreparably torn in pieces, and our main topsail divided asunder; and the gale continuing violent for several days after compelled us to lie to. The tempestuous season advancing fast, and the air being very cold, we began to despair of a southern passage, having been more than a month employed on a discovery which might have been completed with favourable winds in a few days.

On the 9th of March, at four in the morning, after having complained of the want of wind all night, we were surpris'd to find a ledge of rocks about half a mile forwards, and extending a-cross both our bows. We had then abundant reason to rejoice at the providential

dential calm the preceding night, as a few minutes favourable wind would have occasioned our certain destruction. These rocks lie S. E. from the southern extreme of New Zealand, and at the distance of twenty miles.

On the 10th we doubled the Southern Cape in latitude $47^{\circ} 39'$ S. and longitude $191^{\circ} 35'$ W. and again stood to the northward on the west-side, with a favourable wind; intending to return to Charlotte Sound, and replenish our stores of wood and water, if no convenient place was discovered nearer. The land on this part of the coast afforded a most dreary prospect, and consisted of very high mountains covered with snow, and falling by the steepest descent immediately into the sea, without the smallest beach or landing-place. Nor could we any where discover the smallest appearance of a human inhabitant.

On Monday the 26th of March, in latitude $40^{\circ} 32'$, being thirty-three miles north from Charlotte Sound, we stood into a deep bay or sound, having islands on both sides, and thirty-six fathom of water at one mile distance from shore; and steering in S. by W. we anchored in Admiralty Bay on the left side in eleven fathom
muddy

muddy ground, and mooring with the stream-anchor, began to supply our stock of wood and water. We found this place intirely uninhabited, and but badly sheltered from easterly winds. But it afforded plenty of wood and water, as well as of fish, of which we caught more than sufficient for our consumption with hooks. We discovered an old house by the side of a mountain, at a little distance from the bay, and the wreck of an old canoe lying in a cove contiguous to it. We had now passed near six months on the coast of New Zealand, had surveyed it on every side, and, which was not before known, had discovered it to be an island near three hundred leagues in length, and inhabited by cannibals, habituated to the carnage of war from infancy, and of all mankind the most fearless and insensible of dangers.

It deserves to be remarked, that the people of New Zealand spoke the language of Otahitee with but very little difference, not so much as is found between many counties in England; a circumstance of the most extraordinary kind, and which must necessarily lead us to conclude, that one of these places was originally peopled from the other, though they are at near two thousand miles distance; and nothing but the ocean in-

tervenes, which we should hardly believe they could navigate so far in canoes, the only vessels that they appear to have ever possessed; for as there is no natural relation between sounds and the ideas they are made to convey by speaking; so it must be evident, that neither the suggestions of reason or of nature, would ever lead two distinct, separate people, having no communication with each other, to affix the same meaning to the same words, and employ them as the medium of communication. It must, therefore, be inferred, that the inhabitants of one of these islands originally migrated from the other, though, upon comparing the manners, dress, arms, &c. of the people of Otahitee with those of New Zealand, as far as they have fallen under our observation, we shall find them disagree in several important particulars, but in several others they have an apparent analogy.

The New Zealanders not only neglect circumcision, but, on the contrary, consider the prepuce as so necessary, that they commonly tie its forwards with a ligature, to cover the glans penis, and preserve its sensibility, as they themselves alledge. They mark their bodies in spiral circles, by introducing blue paint under the skin after it has been punctured according to the manner

manner of Otahitee; they have likewise beards and long hair, which they tie at the top of the head, like the natives of Otahitee. They differ, however, in complexion, being much browner than those of George's Island, though both seem to agree in their propensities to knavery; but in martial courage the New Zealanders are much superior; and indeed it is impossible to see, without astonishment, the degree of madness to which they will elevate themselves even in their harangues, that are preparatory to a feigned battle.

Their cloaths are made from the fibres of a species of flk grass, wove by knotting or tying the woof together in lines, commonly about a quarter of an inch distant; and are curiously embroidered at the corners and edges with black and brown figures, and fringed with dogs hair; and when worn are tied over the shoulders with strings, and depend below the loins. They likewise wear belts made from a kind of strong grass braided together.

Like the people of George's Island, they never boil their meat, but always bake it in subterraneous ovens. Their weapons are the Patty Petow, which is made either of wood, bone, or stone, and consists of a handle

joined to a broad flat two edged blade. The battle axe, which is made from a species of very hard, heavy wood, and has a very long handle. They have likewise wooden spears, with hair tassels near their points, which are sometimes wood, and at others the spear of the sting ray-fish. It is remarkable, however, that, notwithstanding the natives of Otahitee use bows and arrows with great dexterity, those of New Zealand were wholly unacquainted with them, until we first taught them their use: a circumstance which renders it probable that the migration was from New Zealand to George's Island, and that the inhabitants of the latter discovered the use of bows by some accident, after their separation; as it cannot be supposed the New Zealanders would have lost so beneficial an acquisition, if they had ever been acquainted with it. Their trumpets are near two feet in length, having a large broad flat belly or concavity, with a large hole about the middle; these produce a shrill hoarse sound. They commonly wear a small wooden whistle tied about the neck, which is open at both ends, and has two other perforations or holes. Their combs are made from bone or wood, and have very long coarse teeth. Many of them wear an image carved from a greenish stone, made into an odd half human figure, which is tied about the neck. They likewise wear small

small images of wood or stone, and sometimes the teeth of a deceased relation, which depend from their ears. Their axes and fish-hooks are like those of Otahitee.

On the 31st of March we left Admiralty Bay, and sailed south-westerly, towards New Holland, taking our departure from a point which we named Cape Farewell. By instructions, opened here, we were directed to return home by Cape Horn, and to stop at the East Indies, if necessary.

April the 1.8th, towards the evening, judging ourselves near the land, we handed topails; and at night lying-to we sounded with one hundred and thirty fathom of line, but found no ground. The next morning we made sail, and an hour after discovered the coast of New Holland, rising very high between N. E. by N. and W. by S. and distant eight leagues, being in latitude $37^{\circ} 50'$ S. and longitude $31^{\circ} 00'$ W. from Cape Farewell. We then steered N. N. E. along shore, at the distance of four leagues. Friday the 20th, in the morning, we saw the appearance of an island at N. N. W. On Saturday we saw a smoke on shore, and afterwards a high hill, which we named Cape Dromedary, from its likeness to the back of that animal.

This

This cape is in latitude $36^{\circ} 21' S.$ and longitude $150^{\circ} 28' E.$ variation $10^{\circ} 42' East.$ In the afternoon we saw two small islands, bearing W. by S. distant two leagues.

On Sunday we saw several of the natives kindling fires along the shore; the land extending a little to the eastward of north, we steered along the coast northwardly, intending to anchor in the first bay. Friday afternoon we endeavoured to land with our boat, but found the surf running too high. Saturday morning, the 28th, we discovered a bay at N. by E. and stood towards it, sending the pinnace forwards to sound; and at half after one in the afternoon we anchored in six fathom and a half, sandy ground. But on attempting to land in our boats, a few of the natives advanced towards the shore, and two of them, armed with shields and spears, resolutely opposed our disembarkation, until being wounded by our shot, and unsupported by any of their countrymen, they retreated slowly to their houses within the bushes, but constantly faced us the whole way. This they did to gain time for their wives to remove themselves and children, with their domestic and culinary utensils farther into the woods, and when this was done they hastily retreated themselves.

Their

Their huts were wretchedly built, and but little better than those belonging to the inhabitants of Terra del Fuego, as they consisted of nothing more than pieces of the bark of trees loosely spread over a few cross spars, about four feet above the ground. The inhabitants were intirely naked and black, but they differed from the negroes of Africa in having long strait hair instead of wool on their heads. On their breasts we observed rude figures of men, darts, &c. done with a kind of white paint; which was also daubed irregularly on other parts of their bodies. Their arms or weapons, which afterwards fell into our possession, were spears made of a kind of light wood, and acutely pointed with bones barbed on different sides, to render their wounds more deleterious: in these spears we sometimes discovered junctures, united by a kind of resinous cement. They had other kinds of spears for striking fish, which were forked at the points.

Their shields were oval, about three feet in length, and one in breadth, being concave within, and provided with handles. In some of them we observed small holes or apertures, designed to afford a prospect of the movements of their enemies when the shield is employed:

employed for guarding the head. They have likewise a kind of swords, made from a very solid compact hard species of wood. In retiring to the woods they left behind two or three canoes of a very simple structure, being made from the bark enclosing one side or half of the trunk of a tree, which they had tied together at each end by a kind of flexible withy twig, and spread or separated in the middle by pieces of wood placed across from side to side: these canoes were about ten feet in length, and their paddles were about two feet long, and at the blade three inches broad: one of them being held in each hand, they pull themselves forward with great celerity. But notwithstanding the little value of these canoes, they were unwilling to lose them, and returned soon after our departure, and watching an opportunity, conveyed them away to a different place.

The natives apparently subsist chiefly on fish, of which there is great plenty, especially of the sting ray-fish, weighing between two and three hundred pounds; and as they commonly swim in shallow water, they are easily taken: of these and other kinds we caught great quantities.

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The soil of New Holland we found to be rocky and sandy in many places, but at this bay the adjacent country appeared level, moderately elevated, and well covered with trees, having but few shrubs intermixed to obstruct the prospect. On the surface of the earth we observed several kinds of grass growing plentifully, and in some places luxuriantly. Among the trees we could distinguish but five kinds, or rather species; of which the most common is that yielding the sanguis draconis, or dragon's blood: the next is the etoe tree of Otahitee; the cabbage-tree, and two others, which we cut for fire-wood.

We observed the dung of a quadruped, probably of the same species with those we afterwards killed at Endeavour River. Our greyhound likewise pursued a small animal, but flaked himself in the chace without overtaking it. Crows and cockatoos we observed in great numbers; together with a very beautiful bird of the lory kind, which we called loryquet. Captain Cooke, with a party, made an incursion into the country, hoping for an opportunity of taking some of the natives, intending to cloath and make them presents, and afterwards send them back to their friends; expecting that such a proof of our pacific intentions

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would

would be sufficient to engage them to pay us a visit, and enter into some commerce and traffic; but they were not fortunate enough to discover any of them; however, they left some cloaths, combs, garters, looking-glasses, knives, &c. in an empty hut which had been lately deserted: but these presents were never carried away during our continuance in this part of the country, though we had reason to believe the place had been visited several times after by the natives.

A few days after two officers with a party of men went in a boat to the head of the bay to fish, where they found several of the natives, who singled out as many men from among themselves as they had counted in the boat, and these came down to the water's edge (their countrymen throwing down their arms and retiring a good distance) and there they challenged us to battle; but this being refused, they selected two only, out of their number, and challenged as many of us to fight them, the others retiring to avoid any suspicion of treachery: but this offer being likewise rejected, they all retired; but soon after several others came to the shore, and an officer fired a musket loaded with a ball into a tree at some distance,

distance, that he might let them see how far it would carry; and being much pleased at the sight, they desired him, by signs, to let them see another discharge, which he did, and they soon after retired apparently well pleased. The officers then determining to return by land through the woods, dispatched the boat forwards, but they had not proceeded above two miles on their way, before they were overtaken by two and twenty of the natives, all armed, who followed close at their heels, but stopped whenever the officers faced them, and retired if they began to advance towards them, but again followed them when they proceeded on their way to the place where the boat had been directed to wait: in this manner they continued their return, until they came near the place where a part of our crew was employed in cutting wood, when they were joined by several other gentlemen who had been shooting, and one of them proposed a scheme to entrap some of the Indians, which had near proved fatal. The design was to advance as near to the natives as they would permit, without retiring; and then feigning a fright, to turn suddenly and run from them, expecting in this manner to decoy them in a pursuit which might afford the working parties an opportunity of surrounding and taking some of them:

but whether the Indians suspected the artifice or not, the gentlemen had not ran above twelve yards after their pretended fright, before the natives, giving loud shrieks, advanced hastily, and threw their spears at them with great force. One of the gentlemen who was nearest, hearing their cry, suddenly turned his head, and seeing the spears in their flight, had scarce sufficient time to save himself behind a tree, though but at a few feet distance: one of the spears entered the ground which he had quitted, and another pierced deep into the tree behind which he had sheltered himself. Many others fell in different places, one sticking fast in the branch of a tree above the head of a gentleman who had ran the farthest from them, and who was then at more than fifty yards distance; another passed between his legs into the ground. After this attack, they all precipitately retired to the woods; and we, collecting their spears, returned with them to our ship. And having procured a sufficient supply of wood and water, on Sunday the 6th of August, in the morning, we sailed from the bay, which we named Sting-ray Bay, from the great quantity of those fish which it contained. It is in latitude $34^{\circ} 00'$, and longitude $209^{\circ} 13' W$. From thence we sailed north easterly along the coast a few leagues from the shore, that we might be able to survey

survey the land, and occasionally procure supplies of wood and water, or endeavour to establish a traffic with the natives; as we could not expect to find a passage into the Indian sea, before we should arrive within nine or ten degrees of latitude from the equator. After passing within several small islands on the 16th of May, being in latitude $27^{\circ} 46'$ S. and longitude $2^{\circ} 18'$ E. from Sting-ray Bay, we discovered breakers on the larboard bow, extending to the eastward; and immediately after we changed our course farther from shore, until eight o'clock in the evening, when we hove to in sixty-seven fathom of water. In the morning we again saw breakers on the larboard bow; and at seven o'clock in the evening saw another ledge of breakers at N. W. by W. and sounded in one hundred and thirty-five fathom. We continued standing to the northward until the 20th, when the land appeared as terminating in a point at N. W. and steering towards it, we saw a ledge of breakers extending several miles; we had then sixteen fathom of water, but it gradually diminished to seven and a half, and afterwards increased to 11 fathom, being then in latitude $24^{\circ} 26'$ S. On the 21st we passed over the end of a shoal, and observed the land extend westerly. The night being calm, we found a current setting S. W. one knot and

and a half per hour. The next evening, being calm, we anchored in eight fathom, and found, that the tide did not rise or fall above two feet. Coasting along shore the 23d, we opened a large bay, and at night anchored in it in five fathom. This was in latitude $24^{\circ} 00' S.$ A ledge of breakers extends from its northern extremity or point. The 24th we made sail, coasting along shore; being frequently surrounded with shoals and small islands. On the 25th we caught several fish of the Snapper kind. The 26th we anchored in thirteen fathom water, and found the tide fall seven feet, ebbing to the eastward. The next morning we made sail, and passed between a great many islands, as we did on the 27th, keeping our boats forwards to sound. On the 29th we anchored in a bay in latitude $22^{\circ} 6' S.$ Here we continued until the 31st, when we sailed to the N. W. having a chain of islands, rocks and shoals on our right, the branches of trees on the islands frequently extending across almost to the main land.

On the 10th of June we anchored in a bay in lat. $16^{\circ} 10' S.$ and the next morning continued our course north-westerly: at nine we passed over a bed of rocks, shoaling our water from twenty-one to eight fathom, and soon after the ship struck on the rocks, and continued

tinued fast upon them. We then handed our sails with the utmost haste, and hoisted out our boats, when after sounding round the ship, we found her lying on a reef of rocks running to the N. W. We then struck our yards and top masts, and carried an anchor to the southward, and the ship striking very hard, we carried another to the S. W. The next morning all our iron and stone ballast, firewood, spare stores, and six of our great guns were thrown overboard, together with all our water, and many of our water-casks: and finding the ship continue to leak very fast, we cut off the heels of our spare topmasts, that the foremast pumps might be worked. At noon the ship inclined greatly to the starboard side, and we therefore carried the small bower to the westward, lashed blocks to both bower cables, reeved hawzers, and hove tort upon all five anchors. At four it was low water, and the ship in several places was found lying dry upon the rocks; though we observed the whole rise of the tide did not exceed four feet. At half past nine the ship righted, and at ten we hove her afloat, and letting go the stream cable and small bower, (which were both lost) we brought the best bower and casting anchors forward. And notwithstanding we had all the time kept our pumps constantly employed, the water in the ship

ship continually increased, and we expected either to sink at our anchors, or be compelled to warp ourselves again upon the rocks, unless a breeze should spring up and enable us to reach the shore, where we might save so much of the wreck as would enable us to build a small bark to convey ourselves to some European settlement in the East-Indies. But when surrounded with these unfavourable prospects, we happily found means to fother our ship in a manner which so far stopped her leaks, that we were able to keep them under with a single pump; and a favourable wind soon after arising, we sailed in towards the main land, sending our boats forward in search of a harbour, which they fortunately discovered at N. W. two or three leagues distant; and on the 14th at nine in the morning we anchored a little without it; finding the passage so narrow, that it would be necessary to lay buoys along the channel for our direction. But about this time, the wind which had happily ceased while we lay on the rocks, began to blow so hard that we were unable to warp in until the 18th, when, notwithstanding our precaution, we grounded twice in the passage. At length, however, we conveyed the ship to the side of a steep bank on the north side of a river; and having there secured her, we erected tents on

shore to receive the sick, together with our provisions, and immediately began to unload, that we might lay the ship on the bank, and there examine and repair her leaks; this we effected by the 22d, and upon examination found four of her planks cut through by the rocks, and a large piece of a rock sticking fast in a hole through the bottom, which had in a great measure excluded the water, and thereby saved us from sinking; several more of her streaks were much damaged, and a considerable part of her sheathing and false keel beaten off. Having sufficiently repaired the ship, we lashed many spars and casks under her bottom, that we might heave her afloat, but found it necessary to wait several days until the spring tides should come to our assistance; and in the mean time we sent the boats to search for another passage, which they found, and returned on the 3d of July, and on the 4th, the ship being afloat, was warped to a bank on the south side of the river, that we might there examine her stern, but finding she had suffered no considerable damage in that part, we returned to our former situation, where we began to replace our rigging, and take our stores on board; and the master

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going again in search of a passage, saw a great number of tortoises, of which he caught three, each weighing three hundred pounds.

July the 18th we had nearly refitted for sea; and the natives of the country, after various expedients had been employed to convince them of our benevolent intentions, now began to visit us: we found them very low of stature, commonly not more than five feet in height, small and slender in shape, but very active. Many of them had flat noses, thick lips, and bandy legs, like the negroes of Guinea. They were ignorant, poor, and destitute, not only of the conveniences, but of many of the necessities of life. They were strangers to bread, and to every thing which can be considered as a substitute for it; nor would they eat of it when we gave it to them. They were naked and slovenly, subsisting mostly on fish, which they roast on wooden spits stuck into the earth before a fire. We saw none of their women; but the men had each a hole made through the septum nasi, or division of the nostrils, in which a bone five or six inches in length was inserted, and worn as an ornament; and however

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ludicrous it might appear, it is but just to observe, that many of our European ornaments have no more relation to natural fitness or utility, than this unexpensive one which the poor ignorant New Hollanders have invented. Besides the bones in their noses, they wear others of equal length in their ears; which though not so brilliant as the ornaments that depend from the ears of the fair sex in civilized countries, may be as useful and proper.

On the 19th of June several of the natives went to the place where our tents had stood, but from which every thing was removed, except a markec, and a part of our stores, and taking each a brand of fire, placed them in the grass, and employed every expedient to kindle and spread the flame on every side; and so successful were they in this attempt, that we with great difficulty saved our fishing-nets and linen, which were spread on the ground, from this sudden conflagration. Captain Cooke wounded several of them while executing this mischievous plan, upon which they retired to the woods, but a few hours after they returned peaceably.

We continued waiting, either for a favourably wind or a calm, until the 4th of August, when we warped out of the river, which we named Endeavour River, and which is in latitude $15^{\circ}26'$ S. and longitude $216^{\circ}02'$ W. from thence sailing into the offing, we came to an anchor in fifteen fathom; and the wind blowing fresh from S. E. we continued here until the 6th, when at two o'clock P. M. we made sail, standing N. E. by E. and at half past four we saw a small sandy island on a shoal, at N. E. by N. distant four miles, with breakers forwards, and on the weather bow; we then stood off and on, until the boats having sounded and discovered not more than six feet of water on the nearest part of the shoal, we immediately anchored with our best bower, veering out the whole cable; and the wind blowing very fresh at low water, we endeavoured to discover a safe passage from the mast head, but to no purpose. At seven in the evening we found the ship drifting, and immediately let go another anchor, and struck our topmasts and yards. Here we continued until the 10th, when the weather becoming moderate, we made sail, and stood towards a passage which the master had discovered; steering between the island-shoals and the main land in seventeen fathom. The

next day we discovered low land with breakers at N. W. and came to anchor in five fathom, when the captain went in the pinnace to examine the appearance of a passage to the eastward, and the master to the southward, to examine a passage between several low islands and the main land; and on Sunday noon he returned, having found between five and eight fathom of water in the channel.

Monday the 13th, at eleven o'clock, we passed to the northward of two reefs and of six islands, bearing S. E. at the distance of one mile. On the fourteenth we passed another shoal, seven miles west from Endeavour River; and sailing north-westerly on the sixteenth, we discovered high land at W. S. W. and soon after a reef of rocks extending from north to south as far as we could see. We then stood farther from shore; but it falling calm at night, the next morning at four o'clock we saw breakers close to the lee bow, and the flood tide setting us toward them; at three quarters after five the ship was within the surf, and but forty yards from the rocks, though on sounding we could find no ground. Soon after we discovered a small opening between the rocks, through which we endeavoured to tow the ship; but

but the tide, by changing soon after, frustrated our design. On the 17th we again resolved to attempt a passage through the opening, as the only expedient to preserve the ship; and accordingly towed her short round W. by S. to the entrance, and from thence S. W. by W. one-half W. two miles distance through to the opposite side, the current of the flood tide being strong in our favour. And at four o'clock the same afternoon, we anchored in nineteen fathom of water, being in latitude $12^{\circ} 38'$ and longitude $143^{\circ} 17' E.$ Variation $4^{\circ} 9' E.$

On the 18th we made sail, steering N. W. and soon after passed several islands and shoals; and the same evening anchored in thirteen fathom. On the 19th we sailed between a large flat shoal and the main land.

On Monday the 21st of August we passed several flats, and observed several openings in the main land, which appeared like islands, some of them at a great distance; and at half past two in the afternoon, we stood towards a passage, which seemed to extend through the country, and the same evening anchored about the middle of it, at the distance of near a mile from either shore, in seven fathom of water, with good ground. Immediately

ately after a party landed from the ship, to examine the country ; and from a small eminence discovered the Indian sea ; upon which they fired several vollies, and were answered by a general discharge from the ship. We then took possession of the country, &c. in the name of his Britannic Majesty ; and the next morning weighed anchor, and steering S. W. by W. sailed through the Strait, which separates New Holland from New Guinea ; and which we now discovered to be parts of the same continent. Having passed the strait in latitude $10^{\circ} 36'$ S. and longitude $141^{\circ} 44'$ E. we sailed along the shores of New Guinea ; and on the 31st of August discovered Valeh Cape in latitude $8^{\circ} 25'$ S. and longitude $136^{\circ} 50'$ E. The coast in this part of the country became so very shoal, that we found it unsafe to approach nearer the shore than five leagues with the ship. But on the 4th of September we landed with the yawl, expecting to procure a small supply of provisions, fruit, &c. as we had seen cocoa-nut and plain-tain trees growing in abundance. The natives, however, assembled at our landing in great numbers, and began to attack us with their arrows, which were very long, and fell on every side, though we were unable to discover by what machine or contrivance they were
impelled

impelled or thrown towards us. We likewise observed another instrument of a singular but unknown construction, which they frequently employed; and which, after several quick revolutions or turnings, always emitted a large smoak, though without any explosion or other effect which we could discover.

Finding the people of New Guinea unalterably determined on hostilities, and being impatient of returning to Europe, we left the coast; and, to the great joy of the whole company, steered W. by S. for the Indies. On the 5th we saw a long low island, and another on the 6th. The 10th we discovered the south end of Cape Timor, where we would gladly have stopped for supplies, but for an apprehension of being detained by the Dutch Government. This determined us to continue our course to the island of Sabee, where we anchored in a small bay on the 18th. Here we found a Dutch resident or factor, placed to purchase rice, &c. from the Rajas. The island produces buffaloes, small sheep, poultry and fruit in abundance, with great quantities of toddy, a kind of syrup boiled from the juice of palms. The Dutch resident promised us a supply of provision; but contriving several unnecessary delays, we imagined
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he expected a gratuity for assisting us with his good offices ; and therefore gave five guineas for a buffalo, which being, as we supposed, paid afterwards to him, we, in a little time, were permitted to purchase as many of these animals as we chose, for a musquet and bayonet each.

After a stay of two or three days at Sabee, we sailed for Batavia, where we arrived the 9th of October *. At Batavia it was found necessary to careen and re-fit our ship ; the bottom having been so much eaten by worms and abraded by rocks, that its thickness in many places did not exceed the eighth of an inch. And though we had before buried but one man who did not die from some accidental injury or violence, yet upon our arrival here the crew soon became unhealthy, and our surgeon, with several others, died ; among whom were Tobia and Tiato, the Indians who had attached themselves to us at George's Island.

After a stay of near three months at Batavia, we sailed for the Cape of Good Hope ; but had scarce

* As the course from Batavia to Europe is already sufficiently known, the remaining part of our voyage will be very cursorily described.

quitted the land before a putrid dysentery seized the greatest part of our crew, and raged with such violence that not above six men on board were capable of duty. Of this terrible disorder many of our officers and seamen died, together with Mr. Green the astronomer, who being insensible of his danger until seized by a delirium which continued till his death, left the minutes of his observations in a state of disorder which must render several of them unintelligible.

On our arrival at the Cape, a house was immediately hired to receive our sick, who were landed and provided with proper diet and assistance; and, after procuring sufficient supplies of water and provision, we sailed to Saint Helena, where we found his majesty's ship Portland, with twelve East-India ships, all bound for England.

We sailed from St. Helena the 4th of May, in company with this fleet; but parted soon after, and arrived in the Downs on the 15th of July, after near three years absence, and the loss of near half of our company.

F I N I S.

